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U.S. Senate Supports A-Freeze Proposal

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of the Senate has endorsed a resolution calling upon the United States and Soviet Union to freeze their nuclear arsenals at "equal and sharply reduced levels," an approach that won general support from President Reagan.

The bipartisan resolution, sponsored by Sens. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and endorsed by 56 of their colleagues Tuesday, was offered as a substitute to a measure sponsored two weeks ago by Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon.

The Kennedy-Hatfield proposal called on both nations to negotiate first a freeze in the existing level of nuclear forces to be followed by reductions in atomic arms.

Administration officials have strongly objected to the Kennedy-Hatfield proposal, which has gathered significant political momentum, arguing that it would prevent the United States from modernizing the nation's strategic forces.

The proposal would freeze the United States into a military posture of permanent strategic inferiority, the officials maintain.

However, the administration and Republicans have come under increasing pressure to endorse some initiative aimed at halting the nuclear arms race. For example, at a private meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday, Republicans urged State Department and arms-

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Reagan Trying TV To Restore Image

President, Slumping in Polls, Seeks to Regain the Initiative

By Lou Cannon
and Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, slumping in the polls and under increasing attack in Congress, will try to regain the political initiative Wednesday night with the first prime-time news conference of his administration.

"This is an effort to let the president go unfiltered to the people and not be filtered through the 6 o'clock news," a senior White House official said.

The 8 p.m. news conference is part of a new strategy to unleash the "great communicator," as Mr. Reagan's aides like to call him, in an attempt to let the president directly make the case for his embattled foreign and domestic policies. Part of this effort will be a 10-week series of live weekend radio reports that will begin Saturday.

"Acceptable Thrust"

White House officials said the president plans to begin his news conference with a statement calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear arms. The proposal is expected to be along the lines of a resolution by Sens. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, that calls for the United States to "a long-term mutual and verifiable nuclear forces treaty at equal and sharply reduced levels of force."

"There may be a word or two in our resolution which the president would prefer was not there," Sen. Warner said Tuesday after he and Sen. Jackson conferred with Mr.

Reagan at the White House. "The basic thrust is acceptable."

But White House aides see the president's news conference as more than an opportunity to head off growing public and congressional pressure for a nuclear arms freeze. The White House view is that Mr. Reagan is the best possible administration spokesman to counteract the impression that the president is slipping and that his programs are in trouble.

In resorting to a televised press conference, a format favored by past presidents who found themselves in political difficulty, Mr. Reagan will be challenging the conventional wisdom of the Washington press corps, which after several past news conferences has challenged his facts, his statistics and his mastery of complex issues.

"We think the public has a much more favorable view of what the president says in these news conferences than the press does," a White House aide said.

National and state polls almost unanimously show that Mr. Reagan's job approval rating has dropped by 20 points or more. The latest California poll shows that he has dropped 27 points in his home state in the past year, from 64 percent to 37 percent.

Mr. Reagan often resorts to television when he is in trouble. He built public support for his welfare and tax bills as governor of California with prime-time television speeches. He did the same as president in 1981 with speeches from the Oval Office on behalf of his economic program. He used television as a major political and fundraising weapon in two presidential campaigns.



Jorge Bustamante, president of El Salvador's National Election Council, held a card Tuesday showing that 1,030,901 votes had been counted. The final count on Wednesday was 1,197,575.

Final Salvadoran Count Shows Rightist Victory

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's ruling Christian Democratic Party has fallen short of the majority it needed to stay in power, according to a final count released Wednesday of nearly 1.2 million ballots from Sunday's election.

Five rightist parties, meanwhile, continued to move toward a regime that would exclude the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, who had U.S. support, won 24 of the 60 seats in the constituent assembly. But four rightist parties could form a coalition with a majority of 36 seats, according to the final but unofficial vote tally announced by Jorge Bustamante, the president of

the National Election Commission. The fifth party involved in coalition negotiations did not win a seat in the assembly.

El Salvador's leftist parties refused to take part in the elections.

Mr. Bustamante said the final count was 1,197,575, with the Christian Democrats receiving 40.7 percent.

Results Listed

He said the ultrarightist Republican Nationalist Alliance received 29.8 percent of the vote and won 19 seats in the assembly, which is to rule until general elections are held, possibly in 1983. It will also have the power to draw up a new constitution and name a provisional president.

Mr. Bustamante said the National Conciliation Party received 15.3 percent of the vote and 14 seats, while the Democratic Action Party had 7.7 percent of the vote and 2 seats.

Two tiny rightist groups split 3.5 percent of the vote. One won a seat.

Meanwhile, Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party, raised the prospect Tuesday of expanded warfare if a rightist coalition excluded the party from the government.

Mr. Ray Prendes, who is the second-ranking member of the party after President José Napoleón Duarte, said Salvadorans "will lose faith" if their party is not part of a new government.

Also on Tuesday, CBS News reported that U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said it would be difficult to continue U.S. economic and military aid to El Salvador if Roberto D'Aubuisson, the leader of the Republican Nationalist Alliance, became president of the coalition.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, a former army major, was called a "pathological killer" by Robert E. White, who was ambassador under the administration of former President Jimmy Carter.

According to the sources, it probably will take several days to get a clearer picture of whether this can be done.

Most Fruitful Choice

Specifically, they said, Mr. Hinton's orders are to try to ensure that the Christian Democrats, who won the largest number of votes but not a majority, are included in any government and have the maximum possible voice in its affairs.

One source said that the most fruitful chance for an acceptable outcome involves some variation on the idea of a "national unity government" that would include representation of all or most of the parties but would, if U.S. efforts are successful, be dominated by the Christian Democrats and moderate military officers.

According to the sources, it probably will take several days to get a clearer picture of whether this can be done.

Envoy Given Instructions

"We look for a government that will support reform, and the decisions we make will obviously be affected by what that government is prepared to deal with reform," he said. "But we have to give them a chance to put a government together and see if it's one we can live with and work with."

U.S. officials sought to play

U.S. Reassesses Outcome of Salvadoran Election

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are looking at the results of Sunday's election in El Salvador, trying to prepare congressional and public opinion for the possibility that the United States might have to work with a government dominated by the right.

In response to questions about how such a situation would affect U.S. support, administration officials said Tuesday that whatever government emerges should be judged not by the parties or individuals it contains, but by its commitment to political and social reform.

Excluding Centrists

That was prompted by the realization that the combined vote for five rightist parties put them in a position to form a coalition that could exclude the centrist Christian Democratic Party of José Napoleón Duarte, president of the outgoing U.S.-backed civilian-military junta.

Of particular concern was fear that Roberto D'Aubuisson, whose

Republican Nationalist Alliance gained the second-highest vote, might have major influence in the new government. D'Aubuisson has long been identified with coup attempts, paramilitary terrorist activities and opposition to reform.

If the right should take over, the administration will face a new onslaught of congressional and public efforts to withdraw U.S. support from the Salvadoran regime.

Reagan Praises Salvadorans

In another development, President Reagan Wednesday praised the people of El Salvador for repudiating violence in the elections, United Press International reported.

"On behalf of the people and the government of the United States of America, I congratulate the people and the government of El Salvador on your successful constituent assembly elections," Mr. Reagan said in a letter to El Salvador's government.

The president met Wednesday with U.S. citizens who served as official observers of the Salvadoran elections. They declined to speculate on the eventual makeup of the Salvadoran government and the impact of the election on the failure of leftist guerrillas to divert the electoral process.

Administration officials moved away Tuesday from euphoric praise of the high voter turnout and cautious against judging the new Salvadoran government, whatever its composition, too hastily.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, under-secretary of state for political affairs, told a press luncheon, "Let's not snatch defeat from the jaws of victory. What government is formed is basically an issue for the Salvadoran people."

U.S. officials sought to play

down suggestions that the United States is involved in the maneuvering, but administration sources said the importance of the election to the future of the country is too great to ignore.

Deane R. Hinton has been instructed to do everything he can to influence the formation of a government whose policies will be compatible with continued U.S. support.

Specifically, they said, Mr. Hinton's orders are to try to ensure that the Christian Democrats, who won the largest number of votes but not a majority, are included in any government and have the maximum possible voice in its affairs.

One source said that the most fruitful chance for an acceptable outcome involves some variation on the idea of a "national unity government" that would include representation of all or most of the parties but would, if U.S. efforts are successful, be dominated by the Christian Democrats and moderate military officers.

According to the sources, it probably will take several days to get a clearer picture of whether this can be done.

U.S. officials sought to play

U.K. Said to Ready Navy Over Falklands Dispute

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Britain was reported on Wednesday to be mustering a show of naval strength around the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic after giving notice to Argentina that it would defend the disputed archipelago.

British newspapers said in front-page reports that the Royal Navy had already dispatched more than one nuclear-powered submarine to the Falklands, a 14,000-square-kilometer chain with potential oil deposits off southern Argentina.

London's Daily Express said these destroyers and frigates had been alerted to sail from Gibraltar if diplomacy failed to resolve the crisis over the Falklands, one of Britain's few remaining colonies. The British government refused to confirm or deny the reports that warships were being deployed.

The Defense Ministry did confirm that the Royal Navy's Tuesday sent a civilian-manned fleet tanker to the Falklands, 12,000 kilometers (8,000 miles) from London. This was seen as a signal it planned to send warships that would defend the island in the remote region thousands of miles from any British Navy base.

The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, said Tuesday that Argentine warships were in the Falklands area and the situation was "potentially dangerous."

Argentina's foreign minister, Nicanor Costa Mendez, said Tuesday that his country "will not yield before any pressure"

from Britain to remove Argentinean workers who landed and refused to leave the islands.

The crisis began 11 days ago when a party of Argentine scrap metal merchants landed on remote South Georgia Island, governed as a dependency of the Falkland Islands, 1,380 kilometers to the west, to dismantle an old whaling station. Argentina has long claimed sovereignty over the chain of about 100 islands, and it has promised protection to the merchants.

South Georgia lies about 1,900 kilometers east of Argentina.

Lord Carrington said Britain had told Argentina that the Argentine ships could stay only if they "were to seek the necessary authorization." But he implied that the Argentine government had been unhelpful and added: "The Argentine foreign minister has said that the Argentine party in South Georgia will be given the full protection of the Argentine government. Argentine warships are in the area."

Rex Hunt, the governor of the Falklands, said Wednesday that Britain had suggested that the scrap merchants could legalize their efforts by meeting with British officials and completing immigration procedures. Mr. Hunt said, however, that the proposals were rejected by officials in Buenos Aires.

Richard Luce of the British Foreign Office said, "If it comes to the point, it would be our duty to defend and support the islanders to the best of our ability."



Several persons, suspected of planning to join in a march, were detained in Buenos Aires.

Peronists Clash With Argentine Police

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Police have clashed with Peronist demonstrators marching for "peace, bread and work." At least 10 persons were injured and hundreds of demonstrators were jailed in the worst street violence since the 1976 military coup.

An official source said nearly 2,000 people were arrested Tuesday as thousands of police used armored cars, horse whips, clubs and tear gas to break up crowds demanding "bread and

work" and the restoration of suspended constitutional guarantees.

A similar demonstration was held Tuesday in the western city of Mendoza, and the news agency Noticias Argentinas reported that one man was killed there when police opened fire. Official confirmation of the report could not be obtained. Six demonstrators were wounded.

The disturbances were the worst since the military seized power from Isabel Perón in 1976

and came amid a deepening economic difficulties that has fostered spreading opposition to the military.

President Leopoldo Galtieri's military government said Tuesday the attempt "to upset social peace" had been "neutralized."

The demonstration at the Plaza de Mayo was called by the outlawed General Labor Confederation. The plaza is considered the birthplace in 1945 of the Peronist movement — a powerful labor movement led by three-time President Juan Perón.

Vietnam Drops War Hero Giap From Politburo

Reuters

BANGKOK — Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu and commanded the war against the Americans and South Vietnamese, was dropped from Vietnam's Communist Party leadership Wednesday.

Radio Hanoi reported that Gen. Giap, 69, was voted out of the party Politburo along with five other members.

The general, at one time tipped as a possible premier, lost his post as defense minister in 1980 and was demoted last year from first deputy premier to third deputy premier.

"He seems to be undergoing a gradual political eclipse, probably because of disagreement over domestic policies or a personality clash," a Western diplomat said in Bangkok.

But the party confirmed its faith in the top rung of its aging leadership on the closing day of its fifth congress.

In a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, the radio said Le Duan, 74, was elected secretary-general, the party's most powerful position. State Council President Truong Chinh, 74, Premier Pham Van Dong, 76, Deputy Premier Pham Hung, 70, and the influential Le Duc Tho, 72, also retained their posts.

"Le Duan told the congress there had been errors and

shortcomings in the leadership but it appears those shortcomings did not affect the top five," the diplomat said.

The five men who lost their Politburo posts along with Gen. Giap were, like him, on the middle level of the leadership. They were Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Nguyen Van Linh, Tran Quoc Hoan and Le Van Luong.

All but foreign policy expert Nguyen Duy Trinh, 72, who is in poor health, kept their places on the 152-member Central Committee, Radio Hanoi said.

Diplomats said Mr. Nghi, an economic expert, could be made a scapegoat for Vietnam's low production and poor living conditions.

At the congress, Mr. Duan repeatedly praised the Soviet Union as Vietnam's firmest ally and stressed Hanoi's dependence on Moscow for both economic and military aid, which Western diplomats estimate at about \$3 billion a year.

China Seen as Threat

Vietnam and delegates from its Indochina allies, Laos and Cambodia, all said China was the main threat to peace. Mr. Duan said China "entertains the mad dream of becoming a center ruling over the whole world."

Gen. Giap, born on Sept. 1, 1912, of a peasant family, was im-



Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap

prisoned by the French colonial authorities at the age of 18 for Communist activities. Later freed, he was a schoolteacher and became a close friend of Ho Chi Minh, a founder of the Vietnamese Communist Party and leader in the country's independence movement.

Gen. Giap became widely acknowledged as a master of strategy in his campaigns against heavily armed Western forces.

But he never received formal military training and, once said, "The only military academy I have been to is that of the bush."

His first major triumph came in 1954, when he defeated French troops at Dien Bien Phu, a victory which led to French withdrawal from Indochina and the creation of North and South Vietnam.

Gen. Giap, known to his followers as "Nui Luan" ("the volcano under the snow"), went on two decades later to fight U.S. troops in South Vietnam.

On April 30, 1975, his army entered Saigon, ending the longest conflict of the 20th century.

Iran Denies Designs on Iraq Territory

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Iranian President Hajatollah Ali Khamenei said Wednesday that his country's forces would not move into Iraq after their offensive in the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted the president as saying the Muslims of Iraq were Iran's brothers — "our support for them does not mean that we will take our forces inside Iraqi territory."

The broadcast said Mr. Khamenei declared that Iran has no designs on Iraqi territory.

He added, "It is the Ba'athist [Iraqi government] mercenaries who attacked our country and occupied parts of it. Aggression is not in keeping with the dignity of the Islamic republic."

Iraq has disclosed that its forces have withdrawn from new positions after a weeklong Iranian offensive. U.S. officials reported that intelligence reaching Washington said the offensive has brought the Iraqi invaders close to collapse.

Tehran radio reported that the president, who was addressing a meeting of seminary representatives, spoke of the "propaganda of the world mass media" which was trying to give an impression, at least to the Arab countries, that Iranian forces were advancing to occupy their land.

"We announce that we have no intention of usurping Arab lands," he said.

Visit by Journalists

The president said Iran's recent victories had not been reported by the world's mass media. Foreign reporters who had come to Iran and seen prisoners of war and liberated areas now quoted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein as saying the Iraqis had carried out a tactical retreat, he added.

In Rome, the Iranian ambassador to the Vatican, Hajatollah Hadi Khorosro-Shahi, said that Iran had beaten Iraq. He said Iraqi troops still on Iranian soil would be forced to leave.

The ambassador said Iran had no territorial ambitions against brother Muslim states. He added: "We are convinced that the Islamic revolution will take place in Gulf countries without the involvement of our armed forces."

Western journalists, in their first visit to Iran's front lines in more than a year, reported Tuesday that

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Daniel Arap Moi shown under the gaze of Kenyatta during ceremonies in 1978 making him Kenya's second president.

Moi's Problems Sharpened By Kenyatta's 'Presence'

By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service

NAIROBI — Not long ago, squads of policemen moved along River Road in Nairobi ordering shopkeepers to take down their old black-and-white photographs of Jomo Kenyatta, who died almost four years ago.

The photographs are ubiquitous in Kenya for Kenyatta, the "mzee," or "old man," is revered as a freedom fighter and Kenya's first president. The man who succeeded him in office, Daniel Arap Moi, lived in the old man's shadow for 12 years as vice president and he has found that Kenyatta casts a long shadow even from the tomb.

Now Mr. Moi apparently wants to cast a shadow of his own. But despite some real accomplishments, he has not found it easy.

The photos were a case in point. Their removal caused a storm of comment and, in some cases, physical struggle on the part of some shopkeepers and barroom owners who wanted to know who had issued the orders.

Too Close to the Bone

The police, in most cases, would not answer. In those places where Mr. Moi's picture hung beside Kenyatta's, the police suggested that strangers or tourists might be confused into thinking that Kenya had two presidents. That sort of confusion should not exist, they said, and the Kenyatta photos came down.

They were not to stay down for long.

The removal of the pictures was much talked about but was given virtually no notice in the newspapers. Although Kenya has a relatively free press, a question of who ordered the removal of the pictures cut a little too close to the political bone to be pursued by journalists.

No one asked the police where the order had come from, nor

did anyone ask the politicians, at least not openly.

Finally, Mr. Moi spoke out himself, and he chose to do it in customary style, with a "presidential blast," a term favored by headline writers here. As reported by the Kenya News Agency, he said that disgruntled politicians and civil servants were going around the country spreading malicious rumors and "distorting" his directives to discredit him.

"How can I direct people to remove the portraits of Mzee Kenyatta, whom I served for many years?" Mr. Moi asked.

The news agency account continued: "President Moi said he still displayed Mzee Kenyatta's portraits in his house and office. And he wondered how he could continue to retain Mzee Kenyatta's pictures if he disliked the late president as the rumor-mongers were alleging. He called on the rumor-mongers to stop their smear campaigns forthwith."

The agency quoted Mr. Moi as saying he "was always happy to see the late President Kenyatta's portrait displayed together with his own."

Thus, Kenyatta's pictures were officially reinstated without ever officially having fallen out of favor.

Nairobi residents, now alert to unofficial signals, have since noted that the "eternal flame," a torchlight that once burned at Kenyatta's tomb near the Parliament building, has gone out.

Further, with a single exception, no visiting head of state has in recent months made the once- requisite ceremonial visit to Kenyatta's tomb to place a wreath and meditate for a moment on the accomplishments of one of the fathers of African independence.

The exception was Cape Verdean President Aristides M. Pereira, who

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الشرق الأوسط

Ban on Pipeline Gear Is Legal, Brock Insists At Meetings With EEC

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, firmly rejected allegations Wednesday made by the European Economic Community that the Reagan administration had violated international law by banning the sale of pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union.

The decision has been made and we have the legal authority to constrain the exportation of U.S. technology," Mr. Brock said at a news conference in Brussels following meetings with senior EEC officials.

The United States and its allies have an obligation to keep the Soviet Union from using "opportunities for the further development of their military might," Mr. Brock added.

legally challenging the administration's decision to keep U.S. technology from being used in the Soviet Union's proposed pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and possibly renege against U.S. exports and other trade interests.

Commenting on the steel issue, Mr. Brock said that "we have not resolved the question, we still have the same position," adding that "both of us have an interest in resolving what is obviously a very serious and contentious issue."

Mr. Brock said that his talks with EEC commissioners Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp had produced "good and very thorough discussion of our mutual difficulties."

EEC officials said that a negotiated settlement had not been ruled out following a June 11 decision by the U.S. Commerce Department that could substantially reduce European steel imports.

Steel Issue Unresolved

The administration's chief trade negotiator returned to Washington immediately after the meeting, which also dealt with European attacks on a recent U.S. Commerce Department ruling that could substantially reduce EEC steel exports to the United States.

The long-simmering steel issue also remained unresolved, U.S. officials said.

"We are being very tough but if there is no negotiated settlement soon, there could be a lot of damage to transatlantic trade — if reprisals actually materialize," a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

The official was referring to EEC declarations Tuesday that their governments would consider

Celibacy and Virginity Are Praised by Pope

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, in an intricate personal analysis of Scripture, said Wednesday that virginity and celibacy are spiritually better than marriage but those who marry are doing no wrong.

In his weekly audience in St. Peter's Square, John Paul quoted from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, in which the unmarried and widowed were advised to remain such and persons were urged to strive even for virginity within marriage.

European Allies Are Chafing Under U.S. Economic Stance

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dials, delighted with the Reagan administration's more forthcoming attitude on arms control, reject Mr. Reagan's sudden renewal of economic war on the East bloc.

Hard-Liners Dissatisfied

U.S. sources said that Reagan administration hard-liners were dissatisfied with the limited European response to U.S. demands for a tougher economic line against the Soviet Union — a mood that contributed to Mr. Reagan's decision to block foreign firms under U.S. licenses from sending energy equipment to the Soviet Union.

Although Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is thought to be sympathetic to European views, the State Department has lost its top two economic officials under pressure from U.S. conservatives. Myer Rashish, who left earlier this

year, has not been replaced as undersecretary of state for economic affairs, and the departure of his assistant, Robert D. Hormatz, has just been announced. Mr. Haig was absent from the crucial National Security Council meeting on the pipeline.

One problem is an apparent misunderstanding about the follow-up to the Versailles and NATO summits earlier this month. European leaders emerged from the summits believing they had concluded a limited trade-off on U.S. economic help in return for a European move to limit funds to the Soviet Union. But U.S. officials apparently felt that Mr. Reagan's tough anti-Soviet Union stance in Europe required an even tougher follow-up in Washington.

Postsummit interviews infuriated all sides. U.S. officials reiterated



William E. Brock, right, the U.S. trade representative, met with Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, Wednesday in Brussels over disputes between the EEC and United States.

Feuding Between Haig and Clark Could Determine Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

the outbreak of war in Lebanon. Mr. Clark argued, officials said, that the Haig mission had no immediate prospect of success, that the Israelis might "mousetrap" him into supporting the invasion and that his place was by his president's side at the summit meeting.

Pipeline and Credits

But the centerpiece of the Clark-Haig arguments was the question of how to handle the allies on the issue of credits to the Soviet Union. As White House officials put the case, Mr. Haig's associates at the State Department treaded away the administration's threat to delay the construction of the 3,700-mile gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe for a vague Western European promise to "limit" credits to Moscow and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Haig felt that the bargain was a good one, as the Europeans had no intention of abandoning the pipeline deal.

Mr. Clark also argued, officials said, that the State Department should have invoked the Polish situation as another way of putting pressure on the allies to tighten credits. He is said to have reminded Mr. Haig that Mr. Reagan had already blocked American companies from selling gas and oil equipment to help the pipeline when the Poles imposed martial law last December.

At any rate, Mr. Haig prevailed. But no sooner was the presidential party back in Washington than Mr. Clark scheduled a meeting on the pipeline for June 18, knowing that Mr. Haig would be in New York on that date, meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

For the meeting, the State Department had almost all Cabinet members on its side in favor of allowing American companies to fulfill their contracts, even though this would mean helping the pipeline deal. Arranged against them, as before, were Mr. Weinberger and the White House counsel, Edwin Meese 3d, and, for the first time, sitting at the table on this issue in his own right, Mr. Clark.

By almost all accounts, Mr. Clark's position was decisive with the president. According to officials, Mr. Reagan chose "the toughest option," that of extending the ban on equipment sales beyond direct American sales to those by foreign manufacturers under license.

Mr. Clark does not win them all. Nonetheless, it is clear that there is a power realignment under way between Mr. Haig and Mr. Clark.

ing the priority of Western economic health at the recent NATO summit, said: "Compared with other social systems, our societies are resilient even in a world economic crisis because — even in a serious international recession — they are capable of ensuring social harmony and economic stability."

Each European government focuses on the aspect of U.S. policies where it feels on the strongest ground. West Germany, which is expanding government-guaranteed credits to the Soviet Union, is protesting U.S. rearmament attempts to block the pipeline. France, which stands to make a profit from replacing U.S. parts for the pipeline,

is protesting overall U.S. economic policy — an attitude backed by Italy, Britain, which needs U.S. support in the Falklands conflict, does little Soviet trade and has supported U.S. moves to cut credits.

Although each separate issue involves complicated technical detail, European leaders, speaking collectively through the European Economic Community — lump together the issues as a U.S. threat to Europe.

The crisis could spur European efforts to achieve greater autonomy from the United States, officials said. The last leap in European unity arose from transatlantic frictions during the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

U.S. Details Supply Ban On Pipeline Penalties Threatened For Noncompliance

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration spelled out on Wednesday more details of its ban on the use of U.S. technology in building a Soviet-European gas pipeline, including possible stiff penalties for noncompliance.

The latest restrictions, ordered Friday by President Reagan, officially took effect Tuesday and have brought strong objections from European governments and Japan, which also is affected by them.

They are an extension of sanctions imposed Dec. 29 in response to the Soviet stance in Poland. These barred U.S. companies from selling oil or gas equipment or technology to the Soviet Union.

The new regulations extend that ban to products manufactured abroad by "U.S. owned or controlled subsidiaries" and to products manufactured by "foreign firms" using U.S. technical data under licensing arrangements.

One More Step

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said that the new sanctions "represent another considered measure in our continued efforts to persuade the Soviets to modify their behavior and end martial law in Poland."

A Commerce Department official, asked to explain why the United States was continuing grain exports to the Soviet Union while seeking to bar the European pipeline, said: "I wouldn't exclude the possibility of any kind of sanction being applied if the situation continues."

The administration's order in December barred use of a crucial type of rotor blade, made by General Electric in the United States, for pumping stations on the proposed 3,500-mile gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

The new regulations apparently bar a French firm, Alsthom-Atlantique — which, under license from General Electric, is the only other European producer of this type of rotor — from supplying them for the pipeline.

Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, said at a news conference that about 20 firms, including 13 licenses and seven subsidiaries, were in some way involved in the pipeline project and would be affected by the tightened regulations.

Mr. Olmer said that possible penalties for noncompliance would start with "warning letters." The next possible penalty could be placement on a "denial list," meaning, Mr. Olmer said, "that a violator of our regulations could be prohibited from receiving any export of any goods or data from the United States, irrespective of whether they're related to oil or gas."

At the "far extreme," he said, would be criminal penalties that could bring up to \$10,000 fines if "foreign policy" is involved and up to \$100,000 if national security is involved, as it would be, he believes, in the case of the pipeline.

Pressing further on how the administration would respond to noncompliance, Mr. Olmer said the administration was studying the list of foreign licenses and subsidiaries that might somehow be involved to determine the range of their dependence on U.S. goods or services of one kind or another.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Coalition Budget Talks Fail

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's troubled left-liberal coalition sought in vain Wednesday to settle differences over the 1983 budget, an issue that could be crucial for the government's survival.

Government officials said Cabinet ministers and leaders of the two coalition parties, Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and the Liberal Free Democrats, would meet again Thursday after some 12 hours of intense discussions Tuesday and Wednesday.

Social Democratic sources said the main point of dispute was the scope of new federal borrowing. Sources in both parties said the Social Democrats wanted a total of 30 billion Deutsche marks (about \$12 billion), while the Free Democrats, advocating further cutbacks in welfare spending, wanted this figure trimmed.

El Salvador Rebels Forbid All Traffic

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas fighting the El Salvador government have threatened to destroy any vehicle using any of the country's roads.

There was doubt here whether the guerrillas could carry out their threat, but the broadcast on the rebel Radio Venceremos appeared to reflect strengthened confidence in their military capabilities.

Tuesday's broadcast came as some of the fiercest fighting to date in the civil war continued, with more than 3,000 of the government's best troops trying to flush an estimated 1,000 guerrillas from the town of Ferquin, which they have occupied since June 5, and the surrounding area in the rugged northeastern province of Morazan.

U.K.-Spain Row Flares on Gibraltar

MADRID — A diplomatic row flared here Wednesday over a statement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that Britain was not prepared to negotiate the sovereignty of Gibraltar.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Spanish authorities had been shocked and surprised by Mrs. Thatcher's statement that Britain had hoped to start talks with Spain about Gibraltar but "not on sovereignty."

Ministerial talks on the future of Gibraltar were due to have started at Sintra, Portugal, Friday. But they were called off at Spain's request Monday, as was the planned lifting of Spain's Gibraltar frontier restrictions.

U.K. Hospitals Hit Again by Strike

LONDON — Hundreds of hospitals were reduced to emergency-only service Wednesday as the National Health Service was hit by another 24-hour pay strike of ambulance men, porters, cleaners, clerks and cooks.

London's Underground was at a near-standstill for the third straight day in a strike by 2,000 train drivers protesting cutbacks. The walkout stranded tens of thousands of commuters and caused major traffic snarls across the capital.

And more trouble loomed in what Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, called "a summer of smoldering resentment" that will impair economic recovery. Rail and steel workers have threatened strikes.

Gandhi Foes Select New Candidate

NEW DELHI — Political opponents of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have selected H.R. Khanna, a former Supreme Court judge, as their presidential candidate after being embarrassed by the disqualification of their earlier choice, a Communist leader.

An emergency meeting of opposition leaders Tuesday night finally settled on Mr. Khanna, ending a weeklong, tortuous search for a candidate, which political analysts said only strengthened the image of a fumbling, disunited alliance.

Harendra Nath Mukherjee of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India withdrew after an election official said he was ineligible because his name did not appear in any electoral list. A candidate for the ceremonial post of India's head of state must be a registered voter.

U.S. Scratches Plan for Airborne MX

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has disclosed that airborne deployment of the MX missile, the method preferred by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, had been scratched from the list of options.

Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said Tuesday that the system, known as continuous airborne patrol, "no longer is one of the alternatives."

Officials in the Reagan administration said later that the option had been dropped on orders of the White House a month ago. That plan called for building a fleet of aircraft that could keep the MX alert for several days. Elimination of the airborne idea makes the plan for clustering missiles in hardened silos on a single site of 10 to 15 square miles the clear favorite.

France Launches 6th Nuclear Sub

CHERBOURG, France — France's sixth nuclear submarine, L'Inflexible, to be armed with multiple-warhead nuclear missiles, was launched Wednesday by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

The submarine will carry 16 missiles with triple warheads and become operational in 1985.

Mr. Mauroy welcomed the strategic arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union beginning in Geneva next week, but he said that "as long as the super powers do not change the nature of their atomic armament, as long as there does not exist a balance of nuclear and conventional forces in Europe, our nuclear force will not be subject to negotiations."

Higher North Atlantic Air Fares Seen

GENEVA — European and U.S. airlines have begun talks that are likely to fix higher fares on North Atlantic and other routes beginning Nov. 1, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said.

The association said Tuesday that the industry needs to increase passenger revenue by 15 to 20 percent in 1982 to break even. Two major airlines, Laker and Braniff, collapsed in the past year.

An economy class round trip between London and New York now costs about \$830, compared with a low of \$156 in 1978.

U.K. Laborites Give Ultimatum to Left

LONDON — The Labor Party moved Wednesday to expel revolutionary Trotskyite members, who moderates say are helping destroy the Socialist opposition party's chances of regaining power.

The party's 29-member National Executive Committee voted, 16 to 10, with three abstentions, to accept a report giving the increasingly powerful Trotskyite and Marxist pressure group, the so-called militant tendency, three months to conform or get out.

Leading left-wingers, headed by Tony Benn, a former energy secretary, denounced the move as a witchhunt against leftist factions. "I'm very upset," Mr. Benn said after the decision.

Russian Expects No Early End to Fast

MOSCOW — Sergei Petrov, in the 22d day of his hunger strike to join his wife in the United States, said Wednesday he felt very weak but expected it would be at least two more weeks before authorities would even consider his case.

Mr. Petrov, 29, said in a telephone interview, "Even though I hope for the best, I am ready for the worst. I will stop my hunger strike only if I am actually given a visa." He said he weighed 150 pounds (68 kilograms), down from 176 pounds.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Bignone, Nicolaites Seen as Odd Partners

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Reynaldo Benito Bignone, who was thrust into Argentina's presidency on Tuesday, is a curious complement to the man who put him there, Lt. Gen. Cristino Nicolaites.

White people use such terms as "tough," "no-nonsense," and "hard-line" to describe Gen. Nicolaites, the new army commander, the description of Gen. Bignone is often simply "nice."

"He is a mild man, not a hawk, and very different from Nicolaites," a government official said on Tuesday. He added that the new president, who retired from active duty as a major general late last year, was unlikely to give the army high command major problems in managing a government that, with limited navy and air force support, appears likely to be less stable than its predecessor.

That may have been part of his appeal to Gen. Nicolaites, whose harsh manner and lack of political experience were said to have eliminated the possibility of his filling the job of president himself.

Another was that Gen. Bignone had no involvement in Argentina's war with Britain over the Falkland Islands, whose unsuccessful conclusion led to the removal of President Leopoldo F. Galceri.

Gen. Bignone, 54, is known to be a strong supporter of the free-market economic policies of José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, who served as minister of the economy under President Rafael Videla. This was the policy that made him least attractive to the air force, which has favored tough controls on Argentina's battered economy.

Gen. Bignone has also spoken forcefully about the need for civil liberties, but has tempered his statements with warnings against Communists and other subversives.

Commenting last year on the changes that had taken place in Argentina since its violent anti-guerrilla campaign of the 1970s, he said, "If someone was afraid to speak, now he can do it; if someone was afraid to write, now he writes; if someone was afraid to act, now he has no reason for it, and if someone was afraid of criticism, with reason or without it, now he can express it."

But, while calling for "civil courage," he added that he excluded from these liberties "the subversives and corrupt ones who we think and hope should have the greatest fear possible."

Gen. Bignone was born on Jan. 21, 1928, in the town of Moron, west of the capital. He is married to the former Nilda Raquel Belen, and they have three children.



Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone stopped to talk to reporters Wednesday after meeting with Argentina's navy commanders.

His training and background are purely military. He entered the National Military Academy as a cadet at 16, graduating as a second lieutenant in 1947. He worked his way up, becoming a captain at the end of 1954 when he entered the Superior War College.

He continued his climb, taking command of the cadet corps in the National Military Academy in 1970 and being named secretary to

the high command in 1973. Subsequent posts were director of the National Military Academy, second in command of Argentina's military institutes and secretary-general of the army. In December, 1980, he became commander of the military institutes, serving in that post until his retirement.

For a country where civilian politics has been suspended for six years, Gen. Bignone's political experience is relatively extensive. A soft-featured, baldish man who wears wire-rim glasses, he was an intimate of the generals who seized power from civilians in 1976.

As secretary-general of the army during Gen. Videla's tenure, he often served as liaison between the military and the political parties, by then suspended. His skills in this area should be useful if the army intends, as it pledges on Tuesday, to return Argentina to civilian government by early 1984.

Thatcher Weighs Role For U.S. in Falklands

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain indicated on Wednesday that she might ask President Reagan for future U.S. participation in a multinational peace force on the Falkland Islands.

Mrs. Thatcher, preparing to leave for Washington and a meeting with Mr. Reagan, said, "For the time being, we shall defend. Later, we naturally would wish to consider whether a multinational force could do it more effectively."

Speaking at a UN news conference, she said she did not think that a UN peacekeeping force was appropriate for the Falklands because such a force had not stopped outside attacks elsewhere — an apparent reference to Lebanon.

A multinational force, she said, would have to have "a very clear structure of command to prevent the possibility of any further invasion" of the Falklands by Argentina.

The British government's immediate task, she said, was to move Falklands residents toward self-government and, possibly, independence.

Earlier, Mrs. Thatcher had told the United Nations that wars were caused not by weapons but by ambitious aggressors tempted by "the prospect of easy advantage and quick victory."

"We believe we have the right and duty to defend our own people whenever and wherever their liberty is challenged," Mrs. Thatcher added. Addressing the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, she said that, if arms control supports peace "with freedom and justice," then "we must pursue it vigorously."

She added: "But if it is carried out in a way which damages peace, we must resist it, recalling that there have been occasions when the known or perceived military weakness of an opponent has been at least as potent a cause of war as military strength."

Marked Contrast

Her words were in marked contrast to those of most speakers at the monthlong session, especially those from the Third World, who have portrayed the arms race as the leading cause of world tensions.

On Tuesday, the Argentine delegate, Ambassador Julio Cesar Carasales, threatened in his speech that conflict would continue in the South Atlantic until the islands belonged to Argentina. "While the colonial system lasts in the Malvinas Islands," he said, using the Argentine name for the islands, "there will be no peace in the South Atlantic."

Mrs. Thatcher urged the delegates to "face reality," saying, "The springs of war lie in the readiness to resort to force against other nations, and not in arms races, whether real or imaginary. Aggressors do not start wars because an adversary has built up his own strength. They start wars because they believe they can gain more by going to war than by remaining at peace."

Reagan Bill Offers Income Tax Credit

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has sent Congress a tuition tax credit bill that would allow parents to deduct \$500 a year from their U.S. income taxes by 1985 if their children attend private schools.

The bill submitted Tuesday would provide for tax credits of up to half of the cost of tuition for each child up to a maximum of \$100 for 1983, \$300 in 1984 and \$500 in 1985. In a letter accompanying the bill, Mr. Reagan said he sought to relieve the "double burden" on families that pay taxes for public schools at the same time they pay tuition for private schools.

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Mitterrand Seeks End To Dispute After Open Rift With Juan Carlos

MADRID — President Francois Mitterrand tried Wednesday to convince skeptical Spanish leaders that he wants better French-Spanish relations after differing publicly Tuesday with King Juan Carlos I on sensitive issues.

Mr. Mitterrand, on the last day of an official two-day visit, held talks with Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and party leaders to demonstrate France's goodwill, despite its attitudes toward Spanish entry to the European Economic Community and Basque guerrillas in France.

"The two subjects, longstanding sources of Spanish resentment toward France, have so far defied attempts by Mr. Mitterrand to shift discussion to what French officials call a higher plane.

After a lengthy meeting Tuesday, both Juan Carlos and Mr. Mitterrand used the platform of a state banquet to set out apparently irreconcilable positions on the Basques and the EEC.

"Haven't to Terrorists"

Juan Carlos said he expected no further delays in Spain's EEC entry negotiations, adding that talk of friendship would otherwise mean nothing. He also said no European democracies should be offering haven to terrorists.

In reply, Mr. Mitterrand said Spanish entry to the EEC under the community's current legislation could lead to disaster. He repeated the French view that the EEC could not handle the effects of Spanish entry on the Mediterranean farm industry of other EEC countries.

The arrival of Spain would correspond to a state of regrettable march put into operation by the current members of the community.

"I will not take the risk of adding new miseries to the present miseries of Europe," he said.

He also repeated France's policy



President Francois Mitterrand of France, with King Juan Carlos I at his left, greeted Felipe Gonzalez, head of Spain's Socialist Party, at a Royal Palace banquet Tuesday in Madrid.

Mitterrand's Economic Policies Are Denounced by Left and Right

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government came under attack on Wednesday from left and right, with a major rightist opposition leader declaring, "France has taken the wrong direction."

In a speech often drowned by boos from leftists in the gallery, Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, the leader of the Rally for the Republic party, called on the National Assembly to censure the government for its economic policies, which he said have caused the franc's value to drop to a record low, nearly 6.90 to the U.S. dollar.

"Security and liberty are gravely threatened by the results of your acts," Mr. Chirac said, looking at Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, sitting directly in front of the assembly's podium.

There was almost no chance that the rightist censure motion would be passed since the Socialists, who came into office in May, 1981, have a majority in the legislature even without their Communist allies. The results of the vote were to be announced on Thursday.

Meanwhile, Georges Marchais, the leader of the Communist Party, Wednesday rejected the government's plan to impose a four-month wage freeze as part of its

economic austerity plan. The Communists have four ministers in the Cabinet, and Mr. Marchais previously had abstained from public criticism of the government.

But in an article in the party daily newspaper, L'Humanite, Mr. Marchais said that the Communists could not approve any law that froze salaries and suspended free wage bargaining. Political commentators said that Mr. Marchais appeared to be distancing himself from the Socialist anti-inflation proposals in preparation for municipal elections next March.

Mr. Marchais nevertheless has pledged that Communist assembly members would vote against the rightist censure motion. He said on television that his party would support a vote of confidence in the government's general economic program but could not vote in favor of a freeze on salaries.

Prime Minister Mauroy, who preceded Mr. Chirac at the podium, defended his government's decision earlier this month to devalue the franc and freeze wages and prices nationwide until Oct. 31 as a means of bringing down France's 14-percent annual inflation. "I did not come here with any miraculous forecasts of when we will see the end of the tunnel," he said, "nor

Democrats Seize Upon Nuclear Issue

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The movement for a freeze on Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals, which has attracted widespread bipartisan appeal, is increasingly being seized upon by Democratic politicians as a significant issue to sway votes in the November election.

Democratic and Republican politicians agree that the freeze campaign is becoming far more partisan and politicized, but they disagree about how prominent a role it will play this fall.

Richard V. Bond, deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, discounted the freeze issue, arguing that the economy would overshadow all other concerns. Besides, Mr. Bond contended, the Republican candidates would not be vulnerable to charges of ignoring the nuclear arms race if they supported the arms reduction proposals set forth by President Reagan.

"Not a single race will be a loser for us" because of the freeze issue, Mr. Bond predicted.

A Political Opportunity

Several Democratic Party officials and advisers, however, see the campaign as an important political opportunity, one from which the Democrats stand to profit. Eugene Eidenberg, director of the Democratic National Committee, asserted that his party was in a good position to benefit from the arms freeze movement because of the party's past association with arms control issues and because the Reagan administration has "written off" the movement by rejecting a weapons moratorium now.

"I can't remember any issue, including Watergate, that has moved so many people so quickly," said Robert Spitzer, who produces television commercials for several Democratic candidates.

There is manifold evidence that the freeze movement is becoming a Democratic issue, including these developments:

• The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in rejecting a resolution advocating a "mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze" earlier this month, was divided along strict party lines.

• The U.S. Conference of Mayors, meeting in Minneapolis, is considering action on five resolutions supporting arms control. All the resolutions were sponsored by mayors who are Democrats or who were elected on nonpartisan ballots.

• At its midterm convention later this month in Philadelphia, the Democratic Party is expected to endorse a carefully fashioned resolution calling for a strengthening of the quality of U.S. conventional forces, a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons and

balanced reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. The initiative was drafted by aides to the leading contenders of the party's 1984 presidential nomination.

Several political action committees have designated the nuclear freeze issue as the sole reason or a major factor in determining which House and Senate candidates they will support or attempt to defeat.

"Able to Waive"

"Too many legislators have been able to waive so far," said John Isaacs, legislative director of the Council for a Livable World, a Washington-based group that lobbies for arms control measures.

Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said several Democratic candidates were citing their support for a moratorium on nuclear arms to help differentiate them from their Republican opponents.

Among them are Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, a candidate for the Senate; G. Douglas Stephens, who is challenging Rep. Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois; Rep. Toby Moffett, a Democratic candidate for the Senate from Connecticut; and Rep. Peter A. Peyer, Democrat of New York, who is running for Senate.

Rep. Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, an early freeze proponent, said many Republicans would come under increasing pressure to break with President Reagan and support a freeze once they understood the "depth and breadth of national concern about arms control."

A Middle-Class Issue

"Because the middle-class people care about this issue, supporting a freeze. If Mr. Reagan fails to gain a deep reduction in intermediate-range nuclear missiles and strategic arsenals from the Soviet Union, one legislator said, Democrats can argue that he is not seriously committed to arms control.

If Mr. Reagan does get an agreement with the Russians, Democrats can claim credit for having "prodded him into it."

Several Democrats said they saw few political disadvantages in supporting a freeze. If Mr. Reagan fails to gain a deep reduction in intermediate-range nuclear missiles and strategic arsenals from the Soviet Union, one legislator said, Democrats can argue that he is not seriously committed to arms control.

If Mr. Reagan does get an agreement with the Russians, Democrats can claim credit for having "prodded him into it."

Hitachi Admits Buying IBM Secrets, Alleges It Was Entrapped by FBI

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd., a major Japanese computer manufacturer, said Wednesday it authorized payment of \$540,000 for confidential computer information taken from International Business Machines.

Hitachi's admission came after the U.S. Justice Department on Tuesday had charged 18 Japanese businessmen, mostly from Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., with felony counts of conspiring to steal industrial secrets from IBM.

Mitsubishi denied the accusations. "It seems that Hitachi stepped into the trap," said Yasushi Sayama, a spokesman for the company, who nevertheless disputed some of the points of the indictment.

Where the FBI and Justice Department said that Hitachi paid \$540,000 to an undercover agent, Hitachi said it authorized payment of \$540,000 to what it believed to be a consulting firm, Glenmar Associates, which turned out to be an FBI front. The FBI charged in Washington that Mitsubishi officials paid \$26,000 to the same bogus consulting service for IBM data.

Apparently, Hitachi's only defense for its 10 employees charged in the case will be that they were "entrapped," a legal concept.

In Washington, however, the FBI said the Japanese made the initial inquiries about obtaining information and FBI undercover

agents responded by setting up a consulting firm to which the Japanese were referred.

According to Hitachi, two men from the Glenmar firm, Alex J. Harrison and Dick Kerigan, approached Kenji Hayashi, a Hitachi senior engineer, in the United States sometime before April 23.

On April 23, the Glenmar agents spoke with Katsuro Nakazawa, general manager of Hitachi's Kanagawa unit who was visiting the United States. According to the company version, they presented Mr. Nakazawa with a proposal to sell the IBM information and also proposed a price, Mr. Nakazawa, according to the Japanese, said the price was too high.

After Mr. Nakazawa returned to Japan, Mr. Hayashi continued to negotiate. Later, agreement was reached on a price of \$540,000 and on May 19 Hitachi made the first payment of \$30,000.

One of the Mitsubishi suspects and five from Hitachi have been arrested and arraigned in San Francisco, while warrants are out for 12 in Japan. A warrant is also out for a student charged with receiving stolen IBM documents.

"We've named 12 people in the indictment that are pretty top management in that corporation (Hitachi)," said John Gibbons, chief of the criminal division in the San Francisco U.S. Attorney's Office.

According to the indictment, information requested by the Japanese included design information on IBM's 3081 computer, the company's largest, as well as data on IBM's 3380 memory-disc storage unit, code used to program computers and architecture on IBM circuit boards.

Hiroshi Ebihara of McKinsey and Co. in Tokyo expressed astonishment at the amount of money. Others in the computer field agree that, given the amount of the authorized payments, senior executives at Hitachi must have known they were not ordinary business expenses.

The Turner Joy Fired On Again

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon says that fishing boats believed to have been Vietnamese fired machineguns at three U.S. combat ships in international waters in the South China Sea on Sunday.

A machinegun round penetrated the destroyer Turner Joy but did not hit anyone, Army Col. Ronald Duchin, head of the Pentagon's news division, said Tuesday. The Turner Joy was attacked by North Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964.

2 Jurors Report Doubts Over Hinckley Verdict

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two jurors in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. have said that they regretted the jury's decision to find the 27-year-old defendant not guilty by reason of insanity on all 13 counts connected with the shooting of President Reagan and three other men.

Mr. Hinckley was sane at the time of the shootings and should have been found guilty on at least some of the charges, the two jurors, Nathalia L. Brown and Maryland T. Copelin, said on Tuesday. Constant battles among jurors, they said, caused them to bow to pressure.

Other jury members, however, stood by the verdict issued on Monday. Lawrence F. Coffey, the jury foreman, said that Mr. Hinckley's sometimes bizarre poetry and personal isolation convinced jurors that he may not have been sane on March 30, 1981, when he shot and wounded the president outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

"The writings to me were those of a person who was confused," said Mr. Coffey, who, at 22, was the youngest of the jurors. He said the jurors took turns reading Mr. Hinckley's poetry aloud during their four days of deliberations.

"We said, 'Wow, this doesn't make sense,'" Mr. Coffey recalled.

Wary of the trial, many of the jurors refused to talk to reporters on Tuesday. Those who were interviewed described the jury deliberations as emotional and intense. Mr. Coffey said that he wept when he arrived home. "This trial has been just too much for him," said his mother, Ella Coffey.

Speaking at a news conference on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Brown and Mrs. Copelin agreed with the prosecution's argument that Mr. Hinckley, who faced life imprisonment had been convicted, created the appearance of insanity to avoid a prison term. He was a "shrewd manipulator," Mrs. Copelin said.

Mrs. Copelin, a 50-year-old cafeteria worker and mother of four, said that Mr. Hinckley "isn't crazy, he's a genius. He manipulated his family, his father and now us." She agreed with other jurors that Mr. Hinckley should be offered psychiatric treatment — but in prison rather than in the Washington mental hospital where he is now confined.

Pressured by long debates among jurors and separation from their families, the two women said, they abandoned their argument that Mr. Hinckley was sane and should be found guilty on some of the counts against him. Miss Brown said that she and Mrs. Copelin refused to cast not-guilty votes until late Monday afternoon.

"I changed because of the trial," said Miss Brown, 31, a shop mechanic who said that she was the last juror to hold out for a guilty verdict. "I had the shakes all day," she said. "I had to get out of there."

Both women said that they found confusing the voluminous psychiatric testimony heard at the eight-week trial, considered a crucial test of the insanity defense. Mr. Coffey agreed that, while the psychiatric testimony was critical to their decision, jurors had difficulty "weeding out what was important."



St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Washington psychiatric facility where John Hinckley will be treated.

Houston to Control Urban Growth

City Yields to Pressures to Restrict Development

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Yielding to pressure to control unbridled urban growth, the Houston City Council has imposed stringent controls on developers.

A new ordinance requires setback buildings and manageable block lengths that represent a dramatic shift from the past attitude that a landowner could do as he pleased with his property.

Furthermore, the controls had the endorsement of developers, who for half a century have quashed all efforts to restrict development in this city.

"The land developers have for many years called the shots politically," C. Jim Stewart said Tuesday. He is a dealer in heavy equipment who is chairman of the city planning commission.

"They didn't really like it, but they've accepted it because they

know it's this or no telling what else will come up, zoning or lead use," he said. "We can't continue our growth pattern of the past 10 years without choking on ourselves."

Mr. Stewart said he also opposed conventional zoning or mandatory land use plans, saying, "Zoning is a substitute for good planning." But he added that refusal to impose minimum mandatory controls on developers had resulted in "a chaotic situation."

The rush hours in Houston are considered among the worst in the United States.

The dizzying urban growth overwhelms services of all kinds and exceeds the city's ability to build roads fast enough. Moreover, Houston, like Los Angeles, is growing out, not up, further increasing the load on roads.

Before the adoption of the ordinance, the city did not have control over most commercial development or major construction, unless streets were involved.

The ordinance mandates that all development, residential or commercial, come before the planning commission for approval. Heretofore, only residential developments were submitted.

The ordinance also mandates maximum block lengths of 1,400 feet. This is intended to eliminate the long, unbroken blocks, as in big shopping centers, that cut off through traffic.

Another problem is that office buildings have been built almost up to the edge of pavements. That means the streets cannot be widened.

Beyonds Borders

"Now," said Mr. Stewart, "they have got to come before us for any kind of development. We're not going to slow development, we'll give our okay, but it has to be orderly, not the way it has been."

Possibly more important, in Mr. Stewart's view, is a provision that extends the city's jurisdiction over development to 5 miles beyond its borders.

This will enable Houston to control developments that may eventually be annexed to the city. In the past, annexation has meant in-heriting problems.

The restrictions, although modest by other urban standards, are a sharp departure here. "I almost faint," said Eleanor Timiney, the council member who sponsored the ordinance and lobbied for its passage. "Six months ago this would have been unheard of. But people got the message."

Hoffa Plot to Murder Successor Is Reported

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A self-described mob murderer has said that James R. Hoffa, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, ordered him seven years ago to kill Mr. Hoffa's successor, Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

Testifying under oath before a Senate subcommittee, Charles Allen said Tuesday that Mr. Hoffa also told him he intended to have four persons involved in organized crime killed in an attempt to regain control of the union.

But, Mr. Allen testified, the scheme became known to members of the underworld and led to Mr. Hoffa's disappearance.

Mr. Allen said that after Mr. Hoffa disappeared on July 30, 1975, Anthony Provenzano, a New Jersey Teamsters leader who was one of the reported organized crime figures marked for death by Mr. Hoffa, told him, "Jimmy was killed, ground up in little pieces, shipped to Florida and dumped in a swamp."

The former Teamsters president was last seen outside a restaurant in Bloomfield Township in suburban Detroit. His remains have not been found and no one has been charged in connection with his disappearance.

Mr. Allen seemed to imply but did not say directly that Mr. Provenzano had arranged for Mr. Hoffa's murder. Mr. Provenzano is now serving a 20-year prison sentence for labor racketeering.

Mr. Allen, 50, who has been a participant in the federal program for protected witnesses since 1979, made his disclosures at a hearing of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, part of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Mr. Fitzsimmons took over the union in 1967, when Mr. Hoffa went to prison for participating in a ring that collected about \$1 million in kickbacks from loans from the union's pension fund.

When Mr. Hoffa was released from prison in 1971, having been granted clemency by President Richard M. Nixon, he was required to sign a statement saying he would not seek union office before 1980. He later disclosed that statement, however, and began making overtures to regain control, but Mr. Fitzsimmons refused to give way.

Mr. Fitzsimmons continued as president of the Teamsters until he died of cancer last year.

Mr. Allen, flanked by armed

marshals and testifying from behind a screen that obscured his appearance, said that Mr. Hoffa had talked to him about killing Mr. Fitzsimmons while the two were inmates at the federal penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., and again after they were freed.

"What happened was that Jimmy was going to try to get back in office," Mr. Allen said. "I was supposed to kill Frank Fitzsimmons right here in the Teamsters' parking lot" at the union's headquarters in downtown Washington.

Mr. Allen said that Mr. Provenzano and others had learned about Mr. Hoffa's purported murder plans, and that Mr. Provenzano had been seeking permission from the highest council of organized crime leaders to kill Mr. Hoffa.

Then, Mr. Allen said, a son of Mr. Fitzsimmons narrowly escaped death when a bomb exploded in his car outside a Detroit bar, leading Mr. Provenzano and Mr. Fitzsimmons to believe that a "war" had begun. "They killed Jimmy the next day," Mr. Allen testified.

Nixon Will Visit Eastern Europe

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Former President Richard M. Nixon will leave Saturday on a "personal fact-finding trip" to four Eastern European countries, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Mr. Nixon will confer with the heads of state of Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, said Nicholas Ruwe, the former president's spokesman here.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu extended a personal invitation to Mr. Nixon last winter, Mr. Ruwe said. Mr. Nixon will pay for the trip, he added.

Poland to Study an Easing of Food Rationing

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland is preparing for a gradual reduction of the food rationing imposed last year during the nation's labor and social crisis, it was reported on Wednesday.

The Polish news agency PAP said that Deputy Premier Jerzy Olsowski and other officials had instructed the Home Trade Ministry "to prepare a forecast for a gradual reduction in the scope of rationing."

The rationing, which began in April, 1981, has come under increasing criticism lately in the media, where writers have expressed complaints that shoppers have made for more than a year.

Recent consumer publications criticized the rationing system as creating a permanent mentality of buying what was not needed or bartering for goods, and called for its suspension.

It originally provided 3.5 kilograms (7.7 pounds) of meat a month per person but has been reduced over the months to 2.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds). Other rationed goods include flour, butter, coffee, cigarettes and vodka.

Improvements in supplies since the imposition of martial law last December have also spurred officials to begin considering an end to rationing, the first since the early 1950s.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu predicted that Poland's hard coal output this year would top 180 million tons if equipment continued to function and enough railroad cars were available.

Poland has already reported an increase in coal output during the first quarter of this year as compared to last year, when the mines were affected by strikes.

The now-suspended Solidarity trade union organization blamed the authorities for letting equipment fall into disrepair last year, while officials blamed strikes for cutting into coal output.

Coal is the major earner of hard currency for Poland, which is in need of Western money to repay its debts of about \$25 billion to Western creditors.

Coal production dropped in 1980 and 1981 after a record production year in 1979, when extraction exceeded 200 million tons.

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INSIGHTS

U.S. Fears Struggle May Be Lost On Spread of Nuclear Weapons

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials and nuclear policy specialists fear they may be losing a 35-year battle to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

They attribute this not to a relaxation of American efforts, but to growing international and regional tensions that put pressure on nations such as Israel and Argentina to develop and test nuclear devices.

Robert H. Kupperman, a nuclear specialist at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said with reference to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the British-Argentine fighting on the Falklands: "We had better start thinking not just about how to stop nations from getting nuclear weapons, but how to stop them from using the weapons they inevitably get."

The emergence of some additional countries with nuclear weaponry is unavoidable, concluded Lewis A. Dunn in a book published soon after he joined the administration as special assistant to Undersecretary of State Richard T. Kennedy, a central figure in U.S. nuclear policy. Increasingly, the focus has been put on "managing" a world in which many nations have nuclear weapons, rather than preventing their spread.

However, the Reagan administration remains officially committed to preventing the spread of nuclear arms. In Senate testimony last month, Mr. Kennedy called this a fundamental commitment.

Mixed Reaction

Toward that goal, the administration has emphasized measures to ally political and military security concerns of other countries and to enhance regional stability.

This approach has been criticized by several congressional nuclear policy specialists, but it has been warmly endorsed by, among others, Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations organization in Vienna that promotes peaceful use of

atomic energy and monitors nuclear facilities to verify that they are not being used for military purposes.

Mr. Blix has repeatedly voiced concern over the fact that India, Israel, Pakistan and South Africa refused to sign the 1970 treaty that became the cornerstone of efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

"The alarm bells are ringing loud and clear with respect to these four," Mr. Blix said earlier this year. Under the treaty, 116 nations have forsworn nuclear weapons. Forty-five have not.

These other alarms are sounding, if more softly.

• No country capable of developing nuclear weapons has acceded to the treaty in the last five years. Switzerland was the most recent.

• The International Atomic Energy Agency has become increasingly polarized and politicized, as have many other UN organizations. Some government analysts fear that growing political confrontations between Western industrialized countries and developing nations could eventually undermine the agency's system of international inspections.

• Israel's attack on an Iraqi research reactor a year ago weakened the IAEA's ability to safeguard nuclear facilities ostensibly for peaceful purposes. The air strike touched off a debate on whether the agency was capable of quickly detecting a diversion of nuclear material from a facility. The dispute has further shaken international confidence in the agency.

• A sagging demand for energy has triggered a slump in sales of nuclear reactors and a decline in the growth of nuclear power. This, in turn, has increased strains on the international system of export controls aimed at slowing the spread of sensitive technology to countries that might be trying to develop nuclear weapons.

• Growing sophistication of terrorist groups and a spread of "miniminkes" has increased the threat of nuclear terrorism, U.S. officials say. The CIA has concluded, for example, that in Europe there is a "moderate

likelihood" that there could be an attempt to damage a nuclear weapons storage facility, to attack a weapon in transit, to raid a nuclear power plant or simply to carry out blackmail by pretending to have a nuclear weapon.

• Lack of progress on arms control agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union has led to a surge in nuclear weapons arsenals and destructive ability. This, in turn, encourages other countries to develop a nuclear capability, Mr. Blix and other specialists contend.

The conflict over the Falklands has focused administration concern on Argentina. While there have been no startling new developments in Argentina's nuclear program, now in its 31st year, some administration officials fear the humiliation in the Falklands will prompt Argentina to try to build a nuclear weapon.

The CIA has estimated that Argentina could build an atomic bomb in three to five years. A new report prepared by the Congressional Research Service concludes that Argentina would be able to test a nuclear explosive by the mid-1980s, "if it is willing to run the risks of getting caught in diverting safeguarded materials or of abrogating its safeguards agreements." The report also reported that Argentina could not produce an arsenal of weapons at least until the 1990s.

Argentina poses a special problem not only because it has declined to sign the nonproliferation treaty or to submit all of its nuclear facilities to inspection, but because it is building what is known as an independent fuel cycle — the ability to produce everything required for nuclear power. This would give Argentina the ability to make nuclear weapons quickly, without violating any agreements.

"Nuclear tests are political statements, a country's way of showing that it has hair on its chest," said Warren H. Donnelly, a senior specialist at the Library of Congress and author of the report on Argentina. "So naturally, there is concern about the growth of pressures that could lead a country like Argentina to prove that it is tough."



The Iraqi nuclear reactor complex before it was put out of operation by Israeli warplanes in a bombing attack last June.

Mr. Donnelly and other specialists are concerned about Argentina's proclaimed intention to export plutonium, which arms control officials assert would immeasurably complicate efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and would increase the threat of nuclear terrorism. Plutonium, a man-made substance that is extremely dangerous, is a primary weapons material.

The administration is also concerned about China's nuclear export policies. Intelligence reports indicate China, a nuclear power that has not signed the treaty or joined the IAEA, has attempted to sell through third parties heavy water to Argentina, and even to India despite border conflicts between the two countries.

Officials said China's unwillingness to permit inspection of its nuclear exports is a major obstacle to concluding a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States. Such an accord has been the subject of low-level diplomatic discussions between the two governments.

Another source of administration concern is Pakistan, which has been resisting for more than six months the atomic energy agency's requests for improvements in inspection ar-

rangements. The agency has said it can no longer assure that Pakistan is not diverting nuclear material for military purposes.

The CIA concluded recently that, while Pakistan would be able to test an atomic device within three years, it is unlikely. Intelligence officials concluded in the estimate, last December that the six-year, \$3.2-billion U.S. military and economic aid program had made Pakistan reluctant to jeopardize it by testing a nuclear weapon.

Several U.S. officials consider Pakistan a key test of President Reagan's approach to stemming the spread of nuclear weapons. Other analysts, however, insist the administration's emphasis on thwarting the detonation of nuclear devices is misplaced.

"Israel, which is only a screwdriver away from a bomb, is so sophisticated and has access to such good information that it doesn't need to test," said one U.S. official.

India, which tested a device in 1974, has also aroused concern. The United States has been trying to terminate a 1963 agreement to supply fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant.

But Robert F. Goheen, ambassador to India until 1980, said recently that diplomats had

told him India is preparing to transfer the used fuel to a nearby plant for reprocessing, in apparent violation of its agreement.

South Africa is also viewed as a major problem involving nuclear weapons, but last month the Reagan administration adopted a more flexible policy that would allow the United States to increase sales of nuclear materials to Pretoria.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said last month that nuclear non-proliferation is "slipping among our foreign policy priorities."

Some members of Congress have strongly criticized the administration for issuing a new policy paper that permits advanced countries to have more control over the reprocessing of American-supplied fuel.

They also chided the administration for considering the sale of centrifuge enrichment technology to Australia and for a vague offer to Mexico of assistance with research relating to reprocessing — the separation of uranium and plutonium from spent nuclear fuel.

The Carter administration attempted to discourage both those technologies.

Despite Signs of Prosperity, Britain Troubled by Slow Rise in Living Standard

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — To the casual visitor to this cosmopolitan city, signs of prosperity abound. Shoppers crowd fashionable Bond Street boutiques and make the aisles of Harrods department store virtually impassable on busy days. Prices in London remain high and restaurants of even modest culinary pretensions seem extraordinarily expensive, even to New Yorkers.

But such impressions belie the fact that Britain has shown only modest improvement in living standards in recent years and has slipped badly in relation to other countries. The crowded stores and imposing 19th-century townhouses, symbols of past prosperity, bear little relation to the way of life pursued by most Britons today.

Britain, in fact, has fallen to 10th of 15 major countries in standard of living, according to a recent survey by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"Most other European countries are moving well ahead of Britain," said Morris D. Morris, an American economist specializing in development. "The inability of the British to get their act together in the last five or ten years is a disgrace to all."

By most economists' reckoning, the economic burden resulting from the Falkland Islands war can only accentuate these trends, although even with the loss of a number of ships and planes the cost of the operation in the South Atlantic has not yet been significant enough to have a noticeable impact.

The comparatively low standard of living here is largely the result of earnings that are almost shockingly low by American standards. In Britain, the average wage for unskilled workers is \$175 a week, as compared with \$255 a week in the United States.

In addition, taxes in Britain are significantly higher than in the United States. Workers face a basic income tax rate of 30 percent with almost no deductions permitted. The "free" National Health Service is financed by additional taxes — nearly 9 percent of the average worker's pay.

Take, for example, Steve Briggs, 31, a contract scaffolder who earns \$360 a week working for a municipal council.

Local governments have been pressured by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government to tighten limits on their spending, limits that have resulted in an equally tight hold on Mr. Briggs' wage increases. To make ends meet, Mr. Briggs' wife works. And despite that added income, money problems caused him to stop renovations on his house before they were completed.

"My money hasn't gone up in two years," he said, regretfully but without rancor. "The present government has cut back overtime."

The slow growth of the standard of living in Britain is the most tangible manifestation of the years of economic stagnation and of the price the country is paying for Mrs. Thatcher restructuring of the economy. The prime minister says her policies are the best hope for reversing the long-term trend.

The state of buildings here is one reflection of the modesty of the living standards of most Britons. Homes are often not repainted for several years, and even in fashionable parts of London plumbing pipes are often attached to the outer walls rather than buried within them. As of 1980, only 57 percent of Britain's homes had central heating.

Diets Restricted

Diets in Britain also are restricted. As long ago as 1974, Britons on average consumed less animal protein than the French and West Germans, and today the gap is substantially wider.

To be sure, British living standards in absolute terms are now higher than they have ever been as the result, for example, of buy video tape recorders and other new electronic items suggests. All told, British consumers have about 12 percent more money left over after taxes and inflation are taken into account than they did in 1975. But in the United States over the same period, "real disposable income" grew by 19 percent.

"My standard of living is exactly the same, but the whole of my bank balance has van-

ished in the last five years," said Ray Low, 34, a watchmaker.

In Britain, to a greater extent than elsewhere, individuals have been able to go on consuming in recent years only at heavy cost to investment — in effect, by borrowing from the future. Total capital investment, after adjusting for depreciation and inflation, has dropped from \$18.3 billion in 1970 to \$12.8 billion in 1980, the most recent year for which figures are available.

Much of that has occurred in the public sector, which in Britain includes such industries as railroads, automobile manufacturing and steel. When Mrs. Thatcher has encountered difficulties in reducing spending on welfare programs, she has moved to cut government investment instead.

"In the last five years or so, investment has fallen rather sharply," said Mervyn A. King, professor of economics at the University of Birmingham. "So much of our investment here takes place through the public sector."

The British government has also been able to leave welfare and other transfer programs relatively intact because of the revenue from taxes on the production of North Sea oil, a total of \$11 billion this year. Because such transfer payments support consumption, the benefits of North Sea oil are being used to a considerable extent to protect British living standards.

Living standards also have been sustained at the expense of corporate profits, which at one point last year had fallen so low that the average company's return on investment was down to 2 percent. In essence, companies were forced into accepting high wage settlements but were not able to recover the costs through higher prices.

The average Briton has tried to mitigate effects of low wages in a variety of ways. With a basic income-tax rate of 30 percent, the underground economy is booming as workers take on side jobs and a variety of "fiddles," as unreported income is known. As in the United States and elsewhere, a growing proportion of families now have at least two wage earners. Perhaps most significantly, Britain, as a na-

tion, may not have high earnings, but it still has a lot of wealth, the legacy of being for decades the richest country in the world. On a national level, Britain, in decades past, made considerable investment on "infrastructure" items such as urban mass transit that other nations are now having to make at great cost.

For individuals, some forms of public investment, most notably housing, mitigate the effects of low salaries. Until a "privatization" program was introduced, government-subsidized housing provided homes at extremely low rents for nearly a third of all Britons. But that housing is now aging, and at the current rate of demolition it would take over 500 years to replace it.

In many cases, Britain is now being overtaken in the head start it had on the rest of Europe. In 1974, Britain had 366 telephones per

thousand inhabitants, a considerable edge over France's 236 and West Germany's 302. But by 1980, the figures for the three countries were virtually identical — the United Kingdom had 477 telephones per thousand people, France 459 and West Germany 464.

Private wealth is still considerable in Britain and helps to cushion families against economic setbacks. The national newspapers, which print lists of large estates, most days unearth at least a half-dozen with a value of \$400,000 or more.

In the upper middle class, many young couples survive in their modestly paying jobs with the help of small trust funds, a family-owned weekend cottage or a generous aunt who provides for children's schooling.

Sometimes members of the working class do the same thing. When Derek Seymour, a

chauffeur, bought his first home, he did it partly with money borrowed from his wife's parents. "I don't know how other people cope," said Mr. Seymour, whose wife also works. "You have to get a leg up the first time."

The London boutiques are busy because an unusually large part of personal wealth is concentrated among a small group of people in Britain. Approximately 24 percent of Britain's private wealth is controlled by 1 percent of the population, which is significantly higher than the U.S. figure.

And contrary to popular opinion, inheritance taxes have done little to impede the perpetuation of large fortunes, particularly since Mrs. Thatcher instituted reforms of the laws. In Britain, about two-thirds of the wealth held by the top 1 percent is inherited; in the United States, the corresponding figure is one-third.

China to Build Its First Superhighway

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

CANTON — China is preparing to build its first superhighway, a toll road linking Canton with the British colony of Hong Kong on one fork and the Portuguese enclave of Macao on the other.

The cost of the project, using Hong Kong capital and Chinese labor, is expected to top \$400 million by the time it is finished in 1985. The investment is to be recovered by tolls over a decade. Survey work began in March.

"It can be said that the highway is the first of its kind on the mainland of China," said Li Ma, communications chief of the province of Guangdong, where the road will be built. A superhighway cutting through the lush farms of southeastern China will be in sharp contrast to the existing narrow asphalt and rutted dirt roads along which farmers move their produce by truck, tractor, water buffalo or bicycle.

Because the roads are so primitive, cargo moves between Canton and Hong Kong only by rail, boat or air.

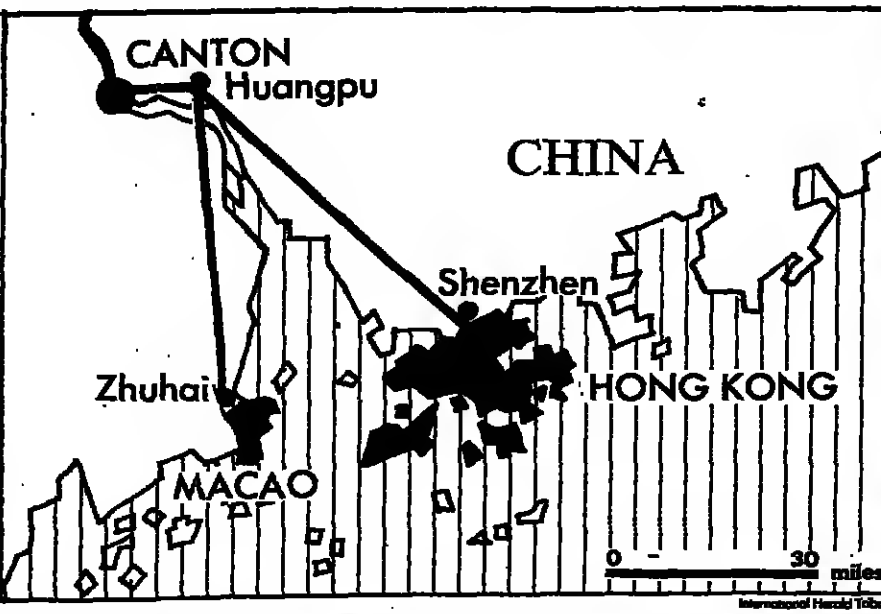
The proposal for the superhighway came from Gordon Wu, a Princeton-educated businessman in Hong Kong whose company, Hopewell Holdings, has large investments in Guangdong, including a new hotel in Canton. It is his company that will raise the money for the highway.

The 2 Forks

The highway will run south from Canton and its river port of Huangpu. One fork will run about 70 miles (112 kilometers) to Shenzhen on the border with Hong Kong's New Territories, 20 miles from the center of the city.

The other fork will run about 60 miles to Guangzhou and Zhuhai, one of China's special economic zones on the border with Macao. Hong Kong residents now take a hydrofoil ferry for 40 miles to Macao.

Mr. Li said the highway, which will eventually be expanded to six lanes from four, will accommodate vehicles at speeds up to 90 miles an hour, but at regular speeds it would take about an hour of driving time from Canton to Shenzhen and only about an hour and a half from Canton to Hong Kong. He said he does



not know how fast border formalities will be handled.

"It's not just for tourists but also for economic development," he said. "Of course, tourism is one of the purposes, but the road will also promote commerce between Canton and Hong Kong."

In particular, the highway will make it easier to send goods through the Shenzhen special economic zone, which was set up to offer cheap land and labor to expanding Hong Kong industries.

A New Start

Two additional border crossings are planned to relieve the congestion of truck traffic that builds up at the only border crossing between China and Hong Kong's New Territories, according to Chen Enyan, a Shenzhen city official.

The superhighway will connect with a good network of existing roads in the New Territories. China is also investing \$110 million to

improve roads in its Shenzhen zone, Mr. Chen said.

In Guangdong province, though, Mr. Li said, "We have to start all over again; in some sections, there is no road at all."

The projected highway crosses mainly countryside that includes small hills and rice paddies. "We have to admit that the soil quality is poor and the area we pass through is not good, so there will be difficulties to overcome," Mr. Li said. More than two miles of bridges will be needed to span 27 large and medium rivers.

Mr. Li declined to estimate how many Chinese workers would be employed, although they will probably number in the thousands. He expects engineers and technicians to come from throughout China, if only to learn how a superhighway is built.

"We are hoping to acquire expertise from the construction of this highway to prepare to build other roads in other parts of China," Mr. Li said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Captain Brassbound's' Bossy Revival

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After a shaky start with the wildly miscast "Hobson's Choice" and Ronald Miller's uneventful trip through C.P. Snow-covered territory ("A Coat of Varnish"), the new Haymarket rep has at last come up with something stronger in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," a reasonably solid Frank Hauser production in the Shavian tradition of his old and much-missed management at the Oxford Playhouse.

Penelope Keith is as right for the indomitable Lady Cicely Waynflete as she was wrong for Maggie Hobson, and the result is a splendidly bossy turn, absolutely true to Shaw's intentions in depicting the Victorian female explorer as a peculiarly intrepid sort of nan-

ny-figure. It might be argued that, that being distinctly minor, Shaw, two revivals within a London decade (Ingrid Bergman did it at the Cambridge in 1971) is at least one too many, but as it seems to be the Haymarket's intention to bring long-lost star-vehicle habits back into central London, short runs of over-familiar classics are only to be expected.

This one lasts in the repertoire until the end of next month, and provides precisely the kind of mildly amiable upmarket cultural evening which the West End is forever accused of having abandoned in a headlong flight to old musicals and farces. Michael Denison is a suitably pompous Judge Hallam, John Turner is a comic-opera swashbuckling Brassbound, and the supporting cast looks like left-overs from a Lewis Casson season.

The result is the kind of evening that used to be staged at Windsor for the queen during Ascot week, and only lightly coated with the dust of a theatrical museum piece.

At the King's Head, "Marry Me a Little" is more "Side by Side by Sonheim," this time an anthology of his hits but of his flops, the songs that got out from Broadway shows or were written for shows that for one reason or another never quite made it. There are about 20 of these, and though the best of them are already very familiar ("Can That Boy Fox-Trot," "Girls of Summer" and "There Won't Be Trumpets" all turned up in "Side by Side," while "So Many People" and "Uptown Downtown" are on a superb Richard Rodney Bennett recording) there are one or two

genuine discoveries, notably "Pour le Sport," written for an abortive 1956 Hal Prince-Jean Kerr musical called "The Last Resorts."

The problem that has faced the makers of "Marry Me a Little" (Craig Lucas, Norman René and the current director, Robert Cushman) is how to make these songs into a coherent evening, and having them sung by two solo singers living in adjacent but non-connecting flats in Brooklyn does not seem to be the answer. Only about half the songs are actually suited to the setting, and by casting a couple of chunky, pecky belters who look as though they've been spending just too long on a third tour of "Oklahoma," the production jettisons precisely that lean, spare, ice-cold, acid urban asexuality that is at the very heart of much of Sonheim's lyric-writing.

Watching Mandy More and Martin Connor doing this song cycle is, in a very minor key, like watching Ethel Merman and Howard Keel attack "Company." They tackle these infinitely tricky, schizoid, ambiguous numbers as if there was a show to stop rather than one to start, and the result is a disappointing bodgepodge, albeit one with a certain fascination for those of us who believe that even head of Sonheim badly done is still a great deal better than no Sonheim at all.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's move to the Barbican has meant their leaving not only of the Aldwych for the main stage of the new arts complex but also of the Warehouse for the Pit, a 200-seat studio theater in the deepest part of the new building, which they have chosen to open with Peter Flannery's "Our Friends in the North." While, a few feet above, Shakespeare's "Richard III" is unfolding a seven-hour tapestry of England past, in the basement Flannery seems engaged on what often appears to be a no shorter tapestry of England present.

The thesis here is that all English corruption over the last 20 years, from the jerry-building of Newcastle flats through the bribing of the Metropolitan Police to the smuggling of oil into Rhodesia in sanction time, was somehow linked by a vast network of national moral collapse, and though the play could do with some massive cutting, it does have a kind of raw theatrical energy. Any part might have been more powerful than the whole, and the idea that Britain's present national ill-health is all traceable back to one unrepentant Newcastle councillor running over a bike in about 1955 might seem a bit over-simplistic, but Flannery is well-served by John Caird's agile production and a versatile RSC cast.

The American notion of a dinner-theater has been far too long in coming to Britain and now that it is here (at the Astoria, Charing Cross Road) I hope it survives. But if it is to do so, it will need a show vastly better than "Wild Wild Women," obviously billed as "a fun musical," though it is neither a lot of fun nor bugly musical. The composer-lyricist team of Michael Richmond and Nola York wrote a decade ago a much-underrated and enchanting small-scale musical called "Lady of the Tiger." This time they have settled for the perfectly appalling notion of reworking "Lysistrata" to the Wild West and having it performed by a company most of whom should have their Equity cards ceremoniously removed and destroyed. U.S. dinner theaters on this scale (tickets up to £15 to include a three-course meal served before and during the show) have survived by staging cut-down versions of acknowledged musical classics from the '50s and beyond, but the rule of thumb is that the show has to be at least as good as the food. At the Astoria, brought back to life at huge cost and well able to fill the gap left by the sudden closing of the Talk of the Town, they seem to have got the restaurant working adequately. All they need now is a show.

A Cloudy Day at the North Pole

By Charles Campbell
The Associated Press

OVER THE NORTH POLE — A jetliner full of Canadian and American adventurers, provisioned with champagne and filet mignon, took an overnight trip to the top of the world and found it covered by clouds.

The organizers called it the first-ever venture to the North Pole by commercial airliner, open to anyone intrepid enough to write a check for \$463, spend 13 hours in a Boeing 707 and put up with the taunts of the disbelievers.

"My family nearly died," said Agnes Asta, who came up from Cleveland for the flight. "I kept telling them I was going to the North Pole. They thought I was kidding."

"Everybody laughed at me," said Iva Rhodes, a Toronto resident. "I had one friend who just didn't believe me. But the little girl next door, the first thing she said to me was, 'Say hello to Santa Claus.'"

Early Tuesday, as the expedition approached its goal, Captain John Waldie, the pilot, got on the intercom to say, "I hope you're all aware that the pole is just the Arctic Ocean with ice on it, and I'm not sure there's much to see."

There was no shortage of ceremony. An acting postmaster applied a special cancellation stamp on envelopes commemorating the expedition. A cake was presented to a woman who, as the

plane circled over the pole and across the international date line, celebrated her birthday twice.

For a few minutes, the clouds parted to show the Arctic Ocean ice cap at mid-summer, the white sheet laced by cracks of open water.

But by the time the arrival at the pole was announced — to a chorus of cheers and applause — there was nothing to see but cottony clouds. No red-and-white striped barber pole. No Santa's workshop.

Larry Moore, a computer software salesman, was responsible for the trip. "A bunch of the boys were sitting around, and I said we should get 20 guys, each invite 10 friends, rent a plane and go to the North Pole," Moore said. "Everybody said, 'Yeah! That was five years ago.'"

There were complications, especially in arranging for use of a suitable plane and making sure there wouldn't be any problems in venturing across the pole a few miles toward Soviet airspace. "It appears the Russians don't have radar that goes that far," Moore said. "It was a matter of some concern. A 707 has the same radar profile as a B-52."

But once the plane was arranged and the project announced, the response was overwhelming. Moore said. Toronto's radio shops talked enthusiastically of the expedition and the 161 seats for paying passengers sold out.

Humanities Chief Sets Low Profile

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's a long way from Public School 92 and Holy Cross Boys School in Brooklyn where he grew up to the chairmanship of the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington. But thanks to his own strong academic credentials and the support of neo-conservatives, William J. Bennett, who faced strong opposition among some senators, is now at the helm of the agency that finances everything from esoteric literary studies to television documentaries.

Bennett, 38, has not yet met President Reagan — but he hopes to some day. Nearly a half year after his name surfaced and the president appointed him chairman of the endowment, he says the lack of direct access did not particularly disturb him because there was a certain advantage to going by the book — the National Endowment for the Humanities law — and flying on one's own.

Bennett's first moves and his general outlook indicate that the agency will maintain a low-profile and that, because of his scholarly background and conservative political orientation, the endowment will be stressing non-controversial educational projects.

In interviews, Bennett disclosed that among other things he is encouraging the observance of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution through humanities studies and events.

One of his major efforts will be setting up summer seminars for 250 high-school teachers starting next year to study the humanities in a college atmosphere. There would be 10 or 15 seminars.



William J. Bennett

"This would give high school teachers a better chance to prepare students for college," he said. "Rarely are high-school teachers invited to use their minds."

He is also seeking to improve state programs in the humanities. As chairman, he has discretionary funds, which he will use after consultation with his panels. Up to \$750,000 will be divided among the 10 states — \$75,000 each — that came up with the best projects. The money would be passed to state councils for distribution.

Bennett is in favor of the president's budgetary cuts for his endowment — from \$130 million this year to a proposed \$96 million in 1983. Last year, the endowment received \$151 million.

Bennett received a bachelor's degree from Williams College, a Ph.D. in political philosophy from the University of Texas and a law degree from Harvard. He taught law at Boston University, where he was associate dean of liberal arts and assistant to the president.

Before his appointment by President Reagan, Bennett was president of the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Although a registered Democrat, Bennett voted for Reagan

and strongly supports his policies. Asked if he minded being labeled a neo-conservative, he said, "I'm not crazy about the title, but I can live with it and with the company associated with that label."

But it was backing from the neo-conservatives that led to his appointment when the favor for the job, M.E. Bradford, a professor of English at the University of Dallas, stumbled. Bradford had written several documents criticizing Lincoln, contending that he had taken property without due process when he emancipated the slaves. The neo-conservatives opposed Bradford as too extreme and advanced Bennett's name.

As with all agency heads, Bennett's effectiveness may depend on how close he is to the White House. Thus far, President Reagan has taken no actions that indicate any special interest in the humanities. Bennett deals through aides of the president and Mrs. Reagan.

Controversial Comment

Bennett's most controversial act since taking office involved a comment he made deprecating a television film about Nicaragua that was underwritten before he took office. He charged that the project, federally financed in part through the Wisconsin Committee for the Humanities and broadcast over PBS was "unashamed socialist realism propaganda." He declined to define what he meant by that.

Among those who criticized him for "inserting his intellectual or political views" into the program was Joseph Duffey, chairman of the endowment from 1977 to last year. Bennett later said his position was misunderstood.

"I did not say that the film should not have been shown," he said. "What I said was that it should not have been supported by funds from the endowment because neither its theme nor its approach was related to the humanities."

Nureyev Puts His Stamp on 3 Nijinsky Roles

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rudolf Nureyev has put his own gloss on three roles first made famous by Vaslav Nijinsky in the days of the Ballet Russes, dancing them nightly at the Coliseum through July 3 to climax the so-called Nureyev Festival. The roles are Mikhail Fokine's "Petrushka" and "Spectre de la rose," and Nijinsky's own "L'Après-midi d'un faune," and the program brings the British debut of the Ballet Theatre Français of Nancy as a young, attractive company in a tricky test of historical style.

Fortunately they have been guided by Serge Golovine in a spirited and sharp-featured production of "Petrushka," the elements of which Golovine in turn learned from Bronislava Nijinska, who came in the original cast in Paris in 1911. In such ways does a dance tradition survive and flourish, further helped by what looked like careful copies of the Alexandre Benois designs, which are so important in reflecting Stravinsky's musical scene-painting.

Nureyev himself, all pursed lips and sagging frame as the forlorn puppet, is seen to expressive effect in the portrayal of character and head, a technique also successfully assumed by Dominique Khalouf as the ballerina doll, Aliocha Gorki is a tough yet cleverly observed Moor, and there are several good smaller roles from the French dancers in a performance marginally slow in pace under André Presser's conducting.

Presser is nevertheless attentive to Debussy's phrasing in "L'Après-midi d'un faune," where Nureyev brings sensuous subtlety to the stylized Nijinsky choreography that now looks like a quirky form of modern dance. "Spectre de la rose" is the most conventional, in spite of what Nureyev does with the abstraction of character to become a dream-fantasy. Leonid Massine's "Boutique Fantasque" opens the program without Nureyev, and looks, to me, the most dated in its relentless comedy caricature.

Also in London for the first time is the Australian Dance Theatre, following its European debut at the 1980 Edinburgh Festival.

Based at Adelaide, where the present company was formed just over five years ago under the direction of Jonathan Taylor, formerly of Britain's Ballet Rambert, the 17 well-trained dancers perform a varied repertoire in the modern dance mainstream at Sadler's Wells until Saturday.

One of their signature works is Taylor's "Stars End," to music of that title by the English composer David Bedford. An orchestral rhapsody involving rock and symphonic elements combined in a dramatic musical structure, well prepared and conducted by Ray Cook, it features five pairs of dancers in changing relationships and solo reflections, each conveying expressive intensity of feeling through the movements they make.

Taylor's associate artistic directors are two more Rambert alumni, Julia Blackie and her husband Joseph Scoglin, and they have also turned choreographers. In the company, Blackie's warmly lyrical "Impromptu" has a sequence of open-hearted dancing to three Schubert impromptus played by pianist Sally Mays. This I thought more successful than Scoglin's "Winter by Spring," a somewhat superficial response to four sections wrenched from, and submerged by, Mahler's "Song of the Earth."

Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind.	Indus.	Transp.	Comp.	Pub.	Rel.	Med.	Chem.	Met.	Food	Text.	Leath.	Stone	Gen.	Comm.	Unemp.	Finance	Govt.	Other	Index
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100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Standard & Poor's Index	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	Buy	Sell	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Market Summary, June 23

Market Diaries	NYSE	AMEX	NYSE	AMEX	NYSE	AMEX
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NYSE Index

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(Continued on Page 5)

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

مكتبة المجلد

Sanctions, Falling Sales Hit Polish Trade Fair

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

POZNAN, Poland — A sharp reduction in the number of Western businesses exhibiting their wares at this year's Poznan Trade Fair appears to be at least partly a result of the economic sanctions the United States and its allies imposed on Poland after martial law was declared in December.

Trade between Poland and the West is falling sharply, and that has kept Western industrialists from the fair, which closed Tuesday. The fair is widely seen as a major event on the East-West trade calendar.

Polish imports from the West in the first five months of the year ran at only half last year's pace of \$4.1 billion a year, according to Polish figures. The drop reflects the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ban on fresh export credits for Poland as well as Poland's foreign currency shortage.

Polish exporters, short of vital foreign supplies, sold only \$1.9 billion of goods in Western markets during the same period, suggesting that Poland will have difficulty meeting its declared target of \$5

billion to \$6 billion of hard currency exports in 1982. The decline in U.S. trade with Poland is even steeper, largely as a result of the suspension of credits to Poland for U.S. grain purchases. During the first four months of this year, sales by the United States to Poland dropped to \$55 million from \$390 million in the same period last year.

U.S. imports of Polish goods tumbled to \$47 million from \$132 million in addition to suspending the grain credits, the Reagan administration restricted high-tech exports to Poland and ended Export-Import Bank credit insurance to the nation. It also imposed sanctions against the Soviet Union.

However, the few Western businessmen who made their way to the Poznan fair said they were pleased they had come. Some are still able to sell the Poles essential imports for cash, while others suggested that, when Poland's economy eventually recovers, the Polish authorities will give preference to foreign suppliers that stood by them during the bad years.

This year, even Polish officials

do not deny that sanctions, combined with Poland's own economic difficulties, have made the fair a pale shadow of its former self, despite efforts by the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries to compensate by mounting exceptionally large displays of goods and machinery.

Henryk Siarek, the fair's director, said, "The present crisis in our economy was bound to influence our foreign trade and the Poznan fair."

While the Poles say they have kept on official talks, Western diplomats reckon that non-Communist participation at this year's fair was down to about a third of what it was in 1981, when the Polish economy was already in trouble.

NATO governments did not sponsor official pavilions in which their exporters could display goods, as they did in the past. And they generally gave no other assistance to companies that did come.

Last year, 19 U.S. corporations took space in the official pavilion at the fair. This year, there was only one U.S. exhibitor listed in the guidebook: Ingersoll-Rand, the machinery maker.

The West European subsidiaries of several other big U.S. multinational corporations also exhibited, however, including the Swiss subsidiaries of Philip Morris and the 3M Company, and the Austrian subsidiary of Union Carbide.

U.S. diplomats said that, in all, about six U.S.-controlled companies were represented. Last year, West Germany, which does relatively more business with Eastern Europe than any other NATO country, was represented by 340 exhibitors. This year, there were only 107. The number of British companies fell to 12 from 124, while the French contingent dropped to 12 from nearly 40.

Mr. Fung recruits managers from all over the world to run the company while he plans and makes his deals. He does not get involved much in day-to-day operations.

In style, Merrill Lynch and Sun Hung Kai seem well suited. In Hong Kong, Sun Hung Kai was the first to market stocks to the man in the street. Stock markets had been exclusive clubs. No one offered shares to taxi drivers and hawkers until Sun Hung Kai set up retail brokerage operations.

A trial-and-error businessman, Mr. Fung came to Hong Kong after the Communist takeover of China. In one of his earliest trading efforts, he tried to ship tropical

fish to Taiwan. En route he became so seasick that he was unable to keep the oxygen bubbling through the containers holding the fish. When he arrived, the fish were dead. Undaunted, he loaded the ship with bananas for the return trip, but bad weather delayed the voyage and the bananas rotted.

During the Korean war, he made money selling supplies to Macao. When refugees began pouring into Hong Kong from China in the 1950s, Mr. Fung with two partners began a property concern, which prospered until 1967 when riots inspired by the Cultural Revolution soured Hong Kong business. He fled to Canada.

But Mr. Fung returned to Hong Kong and in 1969 formed Sun Hung Kai Securities and Sun Hung Kai Finance, which now controls 25 percent of the trading in Hong Kong stocks.

With March & McLennan, Sun Hung Kai has formed an insurance brokerage and consulting business. Last year, Sun Hung Kai Securities established a joint venture with West Germany's AEG-Telefunken to set up a link between China, West Germany and Hong Kong.

Volcker Counsels
Brake on Loans
To Latin America

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker has said the recent pace of Western lending to Latin America is not sustainable and will have to be curbed.

He said, however, that an abrupt cutoff of loans would be disastrous and should be avoided at all costs. Appearing Tuesday before a meeting of the Council of American, Mr. Volcker said there is "some sense of growing risk on the part of [Western] lenders and on the part of [Latin American] borrowers."

He said the problem stems in large part from the tenuous balance of payments positions of many Latin American countries. The two largest borrowers, Brazil and Mexico, realize the problem and are making appropriate judgments, he said.

Portugal, EEC Discuss
Foreign Bank Terms

LUXEMBOURG — Portugal has asked for a two-year transition period before foreign banks could set up branches in the country, but the EEC will agree only to seven years, EEC sources said after talks on Portugal's application to join the Common Market.

They also discussed banking and taxation rules, the free movement of goods and Portugal's trade relations with Japan. Portugal has imposed more restrictions on Japanese imports than has the EEC.

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Floating Rate Notes

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energy exploration
and production

Department of Energy

Chicago Futures June 23

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Aug	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
Soybeans	4.18	4.19	4.17	4.18	+0.01
Soybean meal	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
Soybean oil	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01

London Commodities June 23

Flour in sterling per metric ton	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
250 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
500 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
1000 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01

London Metals June 23

High grade copper cathodes	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
250 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
500 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
1000 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01

Paris Commodities June 23

Flour in French francs per metric ton	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
100 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
250 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
500 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
1000 lbs	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Aug	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
Soybeans	4.18	4.19	4.17	4.18	+0.01
Soybean meal	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
Soybean oil	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Aug	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.14	+0.01
Soybeans	4.18	4.19	4.17	4.18	+0.01
Soybean meal	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01
Soybean oil	18.15	18.16	18.14	18.15	+0.01

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

International Herald Tribune

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Compucorp, a highly successful American company, designs, manufactures and markets a range of word and data processors, which is now expanded with a highly imaginative network facility. Worldwide sales are accelerating rapidly and are expected to double this year. The company has established a well-organised, well-motivated and trained distributor network in Europe, and the enormous potential in Africa and the Middle East presents an excellent opportunity for its further development.

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WANG

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Mid East and North Africa

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Please contact David Dillstone of Tasa International at 17/18 Old Bond Street, London, W1. Telephone: London 409 22 60.

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FOR
LATIN AMERICA
Based in Switzerland

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Qualifications and Experience:

- Several years line management experience in the marketing of ethical pharmaceuticals, especially antibiotics.
- Experience in the field, preferably in Latin America.
- English and Spanish necessary. German and / or French language ability also desirable.
- Age 30-40, prepared to travel.
- Swiss nationality an advantage.

Interested candidates for this excellent management opportunity should send full curriculum vitae, which will be handled in the strictest confidence, to the Consultants to the Company:

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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SPORTS

Rose Passes Aaron
With Hit No. 3,772

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. LOUIS — Pete Rose of the Philadelphia Phillies moved past Henry Aaron in the 11th to make the all-time major league hit list here Tuesday night against the St. Louis Cardinals.

The 41-year-old Rose lined a third-inning double off Cardinal rookie John Stuper for the 3,772nd hit of his 20-year career. Rose now trails only Ty Cobb, who had 4,191 hits in his lifetime.

The Cardinals won the game, 3-2, when reliever Ed Farmer walked Mike Ramsey with the bases loaded in the eighth inning.

The double extended Rose's current hitting streak to 14 games; he has hit safely in 17 of his last 18.

Playing in game No. 3,002 of his career, Rose is only the fifth player in baseball history to play in 3,000 or more games. Tuesday's was his 325th consecutive game.

"I'm in the history books, even if it's in a dubious way," commented Stuper. "That's OK — it's an honor just to be on the same field with him."

Reds 7, Padres 5
In Cincinnati, Mike Vail drove in two runs, including an insurance run in a three-run seventh, to lift the Reds past San Diego, 7-5.

Dodgers 4, Braves 1
In Atlanta, Steve Garvey and Dusty Baker each hit bases-empty home runs and three pitchers combined on a three-hitter to lead Los Angeles over the Braves, 4-1.

Expos 4, Mets 3
In New York, Ron Cramer's two-run first-inning single and Al Oliver's ninth homer of the year in the third propelled Montreal to a 4-3 victory over the Mets.

Astros 2, Giants 0
In Houston, Vern Riffe pitched a three-hitter, retiring 23 consecutive batters during one stretch, as the Astros blanked San Francisco, 2-0.

Pirates 9, Cubs 2
In Pittsburgh, pitcher John Camardella, Dave Parker and Jim Morrison drove in two runs apiece and Johnny Ray had three hits and scored twice in the Pirates' 9-2 romp over Chicago.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 4
In the American League, in Boston...

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	48	28	.630
Philadelphia	47	27	.636
New York	46	29	.614
Pittsburgh	45	30	.600
Chicago	44	31	.588
Western Division			
Atlanta	46	29	.614
San Diego	45	29	.609
Los Angeles	44	30	.594
San Francisco	43	31	.582
Chicago	42	32	.569
Houston	41	33	.557
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	47	27	.636
Philadelphia	46	28	.619
New York	45	29	.608
Los Angeles	44	30	.594
Chicago	43	31	.582
Western Division			
California	46	29	.614
San Diego	45	29	.609
Los Angeles	44	30	.594
San Francisco	43	31	.582
Chicago	42	32	.569
Houston	41	33	.557

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

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ART BUCHWALD

Watergate Wallowing

WASHINGTON—As some of you may have noticed, last week the United States celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Watergate break-in. Unlike many people, my wife and I did not wallow in it. We decided to have a quiet dinner at home and watch TV. Rather than go out to an expensive nightclub and put on funny hats and throw confetti in the air, as many of our friends were doing.



Buchwald

I wanted to be with each other as we were on that fateful morning when five men were arrested for illegally entering the Democratic National Committee's offices on the sixth floor of the Watergate office-apartment complex.

Like so many Americans, I remember the exact moment when I heard the news. It was seven o'clock on Saturday morning, and as I turned on the radio the announcer at the end of his news broadcast, made mention of the break-in.

"My God," I said, sitting up in bed. "They broke into the Watergate."

My wife opened her eyes, startled by my reaction. "Why are you getting so excited about a victimless crime?" she asked.

"There is more to this news item than meets the eye. This could lead to the Oval Office of the White House," I said.

"How do you know?" she asked me as I started doing my daily 50 push-ups.

"I don't know for certain. But something smells about this whole thing. Why would five men risk everything to break into the Democratic National Committee headquarters unless they were part of a much larger conspiracy that could involve the highest officials of this land?"

"But why the Watergate?" she asked.

"Why not the Watergate?" I replied, jogging in place for three miles. "This looks like something that nut, Gordon Liddy, would think up as part of a plumbers' plan in the White House."

"What are plumbers doing in the White House?"

"I lifted two 100-pound barbells. I can't get a direct answer from anyone, but I think they're involved in wiretapping, break-ins and dirty tricks. Somehow they're connected with the Committee to Re-elect the President and John Mitchell."

"But," she said, "how will this involve Nixon?"

"It doesn't involve him at this moment. But if I know the president, as soon as he hears about it, he will call in his legal counsel, John Dean, and try to cover the whole thing up."

"That would be obstruction of justice and lead to impeachment or resignation," she said.

"Exactly. When the heat is on, Haldeman and Ehrlichman and Colson will try to sacrifice Dean, and at that point he'll start singing better than Beverly Sills."

"But," my wife said as she watched me on the chin-up bar, "where is the smoking gun?"

"The tapes. Nixon records everything in his office on a voice-activated machine. When Congress hears the conversations the president had with Dean, Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Colson, they'll have no choice but to vote for impeachment. It could be one of the darkest periods in American history, but it will prove the system works, thanks to a vigilant press, and a judge who stuck to his guns."

"I can't believe you," my wife said. "You can get all of that out of one teeny news item on the radio about a third-rate burglary."

"That's what I'm paid for," I said modestly. "You never accept a news item on face value. You have to figure out what is behind the story."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Nothing. At least nothing until the Saturday night massacre."

"There always is when a president tries to obstruct justice."

"I feel so helpless," my wife cried. "Shouldn't we at least warn Nixon?"

"No way. His people got him into Watergate—let them try and get him out."

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The Barth Factor

By Curt Supplee

Washington Post Service

CHESTERTOWN, Md. — John Barth writes on the edge of his seat, shuttling a tanned ankle from floor to knee, swiveling his torso like a karate school dropout. All this incessant clamor for reality?

The man has every right to be relaxed. Outside, the ancient wall of his Chesapeake Bay wraps the cove in a deep pewter sheen, and his trim sloop lolls in its moorings. Across the lawn, his sprightly wife is gardening. And across the country, his new season novel, "Sabbatical," is blowing up a critical storm.

Yet here in his snug, bayside house, Barth is in full sedentary swivel, fending off questions of personal fact. "I'm a fidgity man," he says, hugging a knee, plainly unhappy at talking about himself except in the third person, deflecting inquiry by quoting other writers in the marshy vowels of his waterman's droll.

A spot check reveals that "The Floating Opera" and "The End of the Road" in the '50s; "The Goat-Weed Factor" and "Giles Goat-Boy" in the '60s; "Chimera" and lately "Letters" in the '70s, Barth has earned a madcap eminence (and occasional column) for bawdy and bawdy intellectual fables, philosophical vaudeville, roccoco parodies of antique literary forms. They are self-conscious tales—telling the reader he is reading a story telling itself—whimsically bedecked with literary allusions, inchoate myth, mythical figures made homely and plain folks made mythical.

"Romance With Realism" But in "Sabbatical," he says, "I have resumed a romance with realism." And at first, it even seems autobiographical: Writer Fenn Turner, 35, and his second wife Prof. Susan Secker, 35, take a sailing vacation. (Barth, 52, and his second wife Shelly, 37, a high-school literature teacher, are devoted sailors.) The fictional pair cavort on 33 feet of sleek tank (Barth has 25 feet of fiberglass: "One of the purposes of art is to give you boats you can't afford.") Each is a twin; Barth has a twin sister.

They visit Fenn's aging parents on the Bay (Barth was born in Cambridge, Md.). And their argo-

sy obliges them to choose among diverging life-choices — including whether to have a child (Fenn has a son and new grandson; Barth, father of three, is a recent grandpa) and how to engage the moral issues of American society. (Barth, often criticized for blithe disregard of "real life," fires political salvos aplenty.)

However, "I don't write autobiography," Barth protests, squaring himself to be a multi-plex meditation: on the union of opposites ("a good marriage and a full-rigged sailboat," he says, "embody harmonious tensions between opposites," as do Susan and Fenn, pragmatic and romantic, etc., etc.). On the symbiosis of life and art ("The doing and the telling, our writing and our loving—they're twins"); on the metaphorical parallels among sea journeymen, heroic quests, the physical vectors of conception and the intellectually elusive shape of every human life. All served up in a richly allusive prose, festooned with footnotes and told in three voices: Susan's, Fenn's and a collective we.

A Mysterious Death

These ideas were afloat, but the book didn't emerge until 1978, when the very un-abstract career of ex-CIA official John Paisley, dead by mysterious circumstances, bobbed up in "my home waters and the novel certainly was occasioned by that case." This literal intrusion of the real world becomes a dilute in the novel: Barth simply reprints 20 pages of Paisley stories from The Baltimore Sun. "If you're gonna pollute a work of fiction with an enormous goblet of fact, you might as well lay it on. That's not unprecedented—the novel is the most hospitable genre to any kind of contamination."

The second son of a candy-store owner, restaurateur and judge in power, Barth grew up in the boundless tidal marshes of Dorchester County, Md. In that landscape, he writes, "where horizontality is so ubiquitous that anything vertical — a day beacon, a dead loblolly pine — is ipso facto interesting, the abstract wish to distinguish oneself somehow, anyhow, seems pardonable to me." Pardonable, too, an early yearning to link one's life with the larger archetypes: "One of the things that fascinates ev-

erybody about tides," Barth says now, "is that any little creek connects with the waters of the world. In the same way, our very homely, far-from-heroic personal experiences — simply because they are human experiences — contain the general pattern and connect with the great myths."

Jack was born with a twin sister Jill, which resulted in an early sense that "language is for relating to others" (for twins, "nasty" everything went without saying, a premonition of the power of the incest theme "natural if you've grown up hearing the bawdy versions of the nursery rhymes since you were 6") and a personality "somewhat introverted, somewhat shy. One occupational hazard of being a twin is that one grows up solitary and self-sufficient." Still, he played the drums in a local jazz group — "rhythm seems to come more naturally to me than melody and harmony."

He took a scholarship to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, years behind his better-educated classmates: "They had heard already about the Renaissance, the Enlightenment and the rest; I was lost in the Dark Ages. They were trying to find the room's room. Everything was new."

But he rapidly closed the gap, both in life and letters. In 1952, he took up teaching by "a kind of passionate default." First at Penn State, later at the State University of New York at Buffalo, and "by the time I was 25, I'd fathered three children and written two novels."

But in the late '50s, "I realized that realism was tying my hands," and he returned to the 18th-century origins of the novel for "The Goat-Weed Factor" and found "more elbow-room."

And more room for self-conscious narration: "When I was a student in Baltimore, I used to love to go down to the old Hippodrome Theatre where they had had live vaudeville and the movies. My favorite kind of acts



Novelist John Barth: A floating sabbatical.

were the magicians, tumblers and acrobats," and he preferred the kind "who is always talking about what he's doing while he's doing it." He began writing the same way, most critics raved, and by the '60s it was a trademark technique.

Two Long Loves

He would find two long loves in the same decade. Divorced from his first wife, in 1969 he met a former student from Penn State, Shelly Rosenberg, while he was giving a reading in Boston. They were married in 1970 — about the same time Barth was re-naming his old flame Scherzazade. To this day, "I still can't hear the violin or the oboe moan in Rimsky-Korsakov's 'Scheherazade' without thinking of Shelly. They first met in the library stacks at Hopkins, and she became his mentor and metaphor."

She also became the subject of one of the three interrelated novels titled "Chimera," which won Barth the National Book Award in 1973 — the same year that an offer from Johns Hopkins catapulted him back to his ancestral fens. Since then, he has lived quietly between Baltimore and the bay, in the deep penumbra of the literary limelight.

At home he reads Nabokov, Borges, Gabriel Garcia Marquez — "the second-generation masters of modernism" — along with Italo Calvino, Günter Grass and a gaggle of Americans: Updike, Cheever and "most of those people I had live vaudeville and the movies. My favorite kind of acts

includes Donald Barthelme, John Hawkes, William S. Burroughs, Coover, Ishmael Reed — "all the ones Gore Vidal doesn't like. As Barthelme says, I like the team they put me on."

Barth has accumulated a host of laurels; has been the subject of myriad Ph.D. theses ("It gives you a sort of posthumous feeling before the fact"); even has a fan club, the Society for the Celebration of Barthomania, which claims a number of nationwide chapters and offers a choice of three bumper stickers, including "John Barth is God."

Next Novel

The critics "bother you only until you get back to work," says Barth, who compares himself to an auto designer: "The one that's in the showroom now is the one he designed three years ago."

"While that hurts, it doesn't hurt your production, because that's not where you are any more."

Where's that? Well, there's the next book, a "downstream" companion to "Sabbatical." Like a back-scratcher, it has a title: "The Tidewater Tale: A Novel." But first, "I'll take a different kind of sabbatical for a few months by writing a couple of essays to clear my head." Like this: "I've just cracked the riddle of Scherzazade's menstrual cycle! Nobody in the country recognized that there was a problem there." It seems likely. "The question I asked myself is, Why are there 1,001 nights instead of 212 or 5,497?"

PEOPLE

Arizona Woman Claims Sperm-Bank Birth

Joyce Kowalski, of Phoenix, Ariz., revealed that she is the mother of the first baby, Victoria, born through artificial insemination from a sperm bank seeded by genius donor, Mrs. Kowalski sold her story to the National Enquirer and told the tabloid, "The odds are good that our sweet little girl will grow up to become a genius. She and hundreds like her, just could be America's hope for the future." Dr. Kenneth Denman, head of the division of clinical genetics, University of California at Irvine, disagreed and said of the elite sperm bank: "Artificial insemination is perfectly valid but this is a gimmick, an unrealistic hope for families. To hold out the idea that Nobel sperm will help society is sheer bull." The Kowalskis reportedly were paid \$20,000 for the story by the Enquirer. A spokesman for the Repository for Germinal Choice of northern San Diego County said the sperm was donated by an eminent mathematician in his 30s who works at a major university. "His IQ is over 200, by the way — measured when he was a child. He's a very clever cookie," the spokesman said of the still-secret donor. The repository was established in 1979 by Robert E. Gendron, an eminent mathematician in his 30s who works at a major university. "His IQ is over 200, by the way — measured when he was a child. He's a very clever cookie," the spokesman said of the still-secret donor. The repository was established in 1979 by Robert E. Gendron, an eminent mathematician in his 30s who works at a major university. "His IQ is over 200, by the way — measured when he was a child. He's a very clever cookie," the spokesman said of the still-secret donor. The repository was established in 1979 by Robert E. Gendron, an eminent mathematician in his 30s who works at a major university. "His IQ is over 200, by the way — measured when he was a child. He's a very clever cookie," the spokesman said of the still-secret donor. The repository was established in 1979 by Robert E. 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